

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XIX.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1905.

NO. 3

## PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

What They Are Doing and Where They Go--Some Interesting Items

### NEWS AROUND TOWN

Short Local News Gathered in Our Journeynings About the Little Village

We have in a new line of Suits—all sizes. Chase Webb.

Miss Susie Morley was a Chicago passenger Tuesday morning.

Read the new display advertisement of Chase Webb's on the 5th page.

John Kelly, of Chicago, visited the forepart of the week with relatives here.

For Sale—a comparatively new safe. Inquire of J. McMahon, Lake Villa, 501f.

Mrs. Fillweber and daughter Pearl and Miss Elva Didama took in the Woodstock fair last week.

The many friends of Mrs. Ed Wells will be glad to hear that she is slowly on the gain.

Mrs. J. C. Yager rode from the East on Saturday last, accompanied by Miss Bird.

Miss Linnie E. Nelson left home on Monday to attend the Ingleswood high school.

Mr. Clarence Brady and Mr. Matt and lady friends, of Kenosha, were Antioch callers last week.

Mrs. Dardis and daughter, of Burlington, returned home Sunday after spending a week with friends here.

Notice—A fine piano for sale or rent, or will trade for a car. L. B. Grice, 201f.

Chas. Pullen and wife, Herb Pierce and wife, A. F. Burke and Peter Burke left on Tuesday night for Chetek, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chien and baby of Kenosha, are spending the week with Mrs. Chien and family.

Mrs. Beall and daughter Ruth, of Kenosha, spent a few days of this week with Fred Larson and family.

Mrs. F. Simmons and Mrs. Carrie Hook left on Tuesday for Grand Rapids, Mich., where they will visit for two weeks.

Mrs. James Haycock returned on Saturday from New York state, where she has been visiting the past four weeks.

For Sale—The Minnie Huber property on North Main street, Antioch, Ill. Inquire of L. B. Grice, 501f.

Mrs. J. P. Bird and grandson, who have been visiting relatives and friends at Atlantic, Iowa, returned home Tuesday.

Casper Weber and a cousin, Miss Susan Meyers, of Kenosha, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Weber, and other relatives.

L. B. Grice has sold his house on Main street to Mrs. Andrew Herman, possession to be given October 1st. Consideration \$2,100.

Rev. and Mrs. Cleworth were Chicago visitors the last part of last week. Mr. Cleworth having been called to help his brother in Evangelistic services.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Webb and children, of Waukegan, were visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. Pullen, over Sunday and Monday.

The Antioch Hillside Cemetery society will hold its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. William Smart on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 13. Visitors welcome.

For Sale—A cider mill, press, boiler and engine. The boiler is a ten horse power and the engine is an eight horse power. Everything in first class condition. Inquire of J. B. Palmer, Lake Villa, Ill. 511f.

There will be a clam bake at C. E. Herman's Blue Lake Resort on Sunday, Sept. 17. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to come. An abundance of everything to eat will be served and you will miss it if you do not come.

Lessons on the Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar and Mandolin and instruction in Harmony may be had at the studio of Prof. O. A. Linnerud, Antioch. Can furnish the above instruments carefully selected, and at low prices. The piano handled is high grade and unsurpassed in beauty of tone, evenness of scale, workmanship and durability. Prof. O. A. Linnerud, 83m.

See my new stock of Clothing, Chase Webb.

Mrs. Howard Vale was a Chicago visitor Saturday.

A. F. Burke, of Elgin, is visiting his mother and friends in this vicinity.

Frank Haycock, of Chicago, was out over Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Atwood, of Fox Lake, were Antioch visitors Thursday of last week.

Lost—A Blue Brilliantine Coat, trimmed with white applique. Finder please return to this office.

John Kerr, of Lake Villa, has sold his 120-acre farm to Chicago parties. Consideration \$10,000.

Eli Judd left on Tuesday for Tunnel City, Wis., where he will visit for two weeks with his daughter, Mrs. Woodward.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 61f.

The partnership heretofore existing between E. L. Simons and E. C. Sabina as proprietors of the Simons house has been dissolved. E. L. Simons will hereafter conduct the business.

The Ladies Aid society of the Liberty Corners church will give an ice cream social on Wednesday evening, Sept. 13. Miss Barum of Chicago will recite. Admission 10 cents.

The services at the Methodist church on Sunday will be as follows: 10:00 A. M. morning service, 10:30 p. evening. Subject of sermon, "In God's Home." 11:45 Sunday school, 3:00 P. M. Junior League, 6:45 Epworth League, 7:30 preaching. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend the meetings.

The month of September, according to Hicks, will open with storms and there will be a lot about the 15th. The storms in the first days of the month will be severe. Other storms will be central on the 9th and 18th. Earthquakes will also be prevalent in certain sections. Frosts will be prevalent from the 15th to the 19th. The month will close with storm periods on the 21st and 28th of the month.

Mrs. Thomas Gagglin Dead.

Mrs. Gagglin, widow of the late Thomas Gagglin, one of the best known of the early pioneer residents of the town of Salem, died at her home on Wednesday evening after a long illness from liver complaint.

Mrs. Gagglin was 67 years of age. She was a native of Ireland, but came to this country when she was 16 years of age. More than fifty years ago she came with her husband to the town of Salem, where she had resided ever since.

There are eight children, all living: Mrs. A. J. Felter, of Antioch; Mrs. J. H. McVey, of Camp Lake; Mrs. Sherwood, of Libertyville; Misses Mary and Matie, at home; John, at home; Frank N., of Waukegan; and Thomas, of Antioch.

The funeral was held at the home on Friday and interment at the Wilmet cemetery.

Mysteriously Missing.

Mrs. Anna Nelson, 21 years of age, is mysteriously missing from her home in Pleasant Prairie. She is the wife of John Nelson, and had resided on a farm about a mile from the village. A week ago Nelson and his wife had a family quarrel, and when Nelson returned in the evening his wife was missing. Since that time no trace of her has been found. It is thought possible that Mrs. Nelson has gone to the home of friends in Waukegan, but a letter sent to these friends failed to reveal her presence there. The husband has not applied to the police for aid in searching for the woman and seems to care little whether or not she is found. In the meantime it is thought possible that the woman has met with foul play.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank all those who so kindly assisted us during the sickness and death of our husband.

Mrs. A. J. Taylor, E. J. Lewis.

Takes Ink Out of Fabric.

The quickest way to remove an ink spot from a white fabric is to cover the bluish with crushed crystals of oxalic acid, drop on water enough to moisten them, rub them well into the fabric, and then turn on boiling water and rub gently until the spot fades. Then wash out the acid with soap and water and the last trace of the ink will go with it. The knack of using oxalic acid in this way without weakening the textile lies solely in the quickness with which the work is done and its thorough removal immediately.

Ways of Russian Officers.

Russian officers in camp receive money to pay for their meals, but in many cases they keep this for other purposes, and eat with the common soldiers.

## BETTER FIRE PROTECTION

Village Board Passes New Ordinance to Protect Property Owners

### MAKE MANY CHANGES

The Old Ordinance is Repealed and New Ordinance Goes in Effect Today

An Ordinance Concerning Fire Limits.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Antioch that all that part of the Village of Antioch, Lake County, Illinois, embraced within the following limits shall hereafter be known as the fire limits of said Village, namely:

Commencing at the Culvert crossing Sequoit Creek in said Village of Antioch and running thence southerly along Main Street (so called) in said Village of Antioch and extending East and West along said street for a distance of one hundred (100) feet on each side of said street, and south to the north line of lands or lots owned by Gideon Thayer, in said Village of Antioch; also commencing at the intersection of Main Street (so called) and Lake Avenue (so called), and extending North and South along said Lake Avenue for a distance of one hundred (100) feet on each side of said Lake Avenue, West to the intersection of Lake Avenue and Victoria Street in said Village of Antioch.

SECTION 2. No building or structure of any kind or description shall be erected, or constructed within said fire limits, unless the outside and party walls thereof shall be composed of brick, stone, iron or other incombustible material; and all buildings which shall or may be hereafter constructed or erected within said fire limits shall have outside walls of not less than one foot in thickness, and if any building shall be more than two stories in height (above the basement), the outside walls of the basement and first story shall not be less than sixteen inches in thickness; and the walls of the stories above the basement and first story shall not be less than twelve inches in thickness, and all outside walls, with the exception of rear walls shall extend at least twelve inches above the roof; provided that buildings erected and used as dwellings only, may be constructed with walls in all cases four inches less in thickness than is herein above specified, and if any building, cottage or barn, one story in height, may be built with walls not less than eight inches thick; and provided further, that no cornice of wood shall be placed on any building over one story in height, not counting the basement (if any) as one story; and that all wooden joists, beams or other timbers in outside and party walls shall be separated at least four inches from each other with stone or brick, laid in mortar, and all wooden lintels or plate pieces in front, rear, or side walls shall recede from the outside of the walls at least four inches; or when they shall not so recede they shall be covered with fire-proof material.

SECTION 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company, or corporation to cover or re-cover any building now erected or hereafter erected, within said fire limits, with any shingles, boards, planks or other combustible material whatsoever; but all such buildings shall in all cases be covered with metal, tile, slate or some other equally good fire-proof material; provided, that the Board of Trustees may for good and sufficient reason shown grant a permit to any person applying therefor to cover or re-cover any building in said fire limits with shingles or other material.

SECTION 4. Sheds not exceeding twelve feet in height at the peak, or highest part thereof, and privies not exceeding eight square feet and ten feet in height at the peak, may be constructed of wood; provided, that the term "shed" be constructed as to mean a structure with roof sloping one way and with one or more sides of structure entirely open, excepting the posts or braces supporting the roof.

SECTION 5. No wooden building or part of any wooden building within said fire limits, shall be raised, enlarged, altered or repaired, nor shall any such building or part of any building within the fire limits be removed to any other place within the same; provided, however, that the President and Board of Trustees may in their discretion for good cause shown, grant a permit for the raising, enlarging, altering or repairing for removal of such wooden building or part thereof, when the danger of fire is not thereby increased.

SECTION 6. No wooden building within the fire limits, which may become damaged to the extent of fifty per cent of the

value thereof by fire or other casualty shall be repaired or rebuilt, nor shall any such building when the damage is less than fifty per cent of its value be so repaired as to be raised higher than the highest point left standing after such damage shall have occurred or so as to be in better condition or state of repair than before such damage or to occupy a greater space than before the injury thereto; and the extent of damage that may be done to such building by fire or other casualty may be determined by three disinterested citizens of the Village, one of whom shall be selected by the owner of the building or his agent, the second by the President and Board of Trustees, and the two chosen shall elect a third and the decision of the persons so chosen shall be final; provided that the President and Board of Trustees may in their discretion, grant a permit for the repairing, alteration or enlarging of any wooden building so damaged to the extent of fifty per cent or more of its value when the danger of fire is not thereby increased.

SECTION 7. Any owner, builder or other person, who shall own, build or aid in the erection of any building or part of any building, within the fire limits, contrary to, or in any other manner than authorized by the provisions of this ordinance, or who shall own, remove or assist in removing any such building or part thereof, from without said limits into the same, or own, repair or assist in repairing any damaged or wooden building, contrary in either case to any provisions of this ordinance, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and to a like fine for every subsequent offense; such person shall fail to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, or continue in the violation of the same, he shall be subject to a like fine.

SECTION 8. Any wooden building or part of wooden building which may be erected, enlarged, removed or repaired contrary to this ordinance, shall be deemed a nuisance, and upon information of such violation, the President shall give due and reasonable notice to the owner and builder thereof to abate, remedy or remove the same or such part thereof as may be necessary, and upon his failure to comply with said notice, the President shall by an order in writing, require the Village Marshal to remove or tear down such building or part thereof as may be necessary, and the Village Marshal shall execute the order of the President and shall report the costs and expenses of such removal, upon oath, to the Board of Trustees for allowance, and such costs and expenses may be collected of the owner or builder of any such building liable therefor, by suit, in the name of the Village, before any court having jurisdiction.

SECTION 9. The President of said Village may inspect or cause the Village Marshal to inspect during business hours, any stove or stoves, fire place or fire places, flues or chimneys, or any place where fire is kept within the corporate limits of the Village of Antioch for the purpose of ascertaining whether the same is in a safe condition or otherwise, and, if in the opinion of the President or Village Marshal such stove or stoves, fire place or fire places, flues or chimneys are in an unsafe condition so as to endanger the property or that contiguous thereto with fire, such officer may order the owner or occupants of said premises forthwith to repair the same, and put such stove, fire place or fire places, flues or chimneys in a safe condition, and upon failure of any person or persons after reasonable notice, to make the repairs aforesaid, he or she shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten dollars or more than fifty dollars for each offense, and the Village Marshal shall proceed to make such needed repairs, and the cost of making the same shall be added to the penalty, or may be recovered in a separate action in the name of said Village.

SECTION 10. No permit shall be granted under any of the provisions of this ordinance except upon the written application of the person desiring said permit, signed by said applicant, and which application shall state specifically what changes, alterations or repairs are desired to be made, or if said application is for the removal of a building, to what location it is to be moved and what way, if any, it is to be changed; and no permit shall be granted by said President and Board of Trustees except at a regular meeting of said Board or at a special meeting called to consider such application.

And the President and Board of Trustees may in their discretion require of such applicant a bond in such sum and with good and sufficient sureties to be filed before said permit is issued, conditioned to faithfully carry out and perform all of the acts allowed by such permit.

SECTION 11. An ordinance known as, "An Ordinance Concerning Fire Limits" passed and approved November 23rd, 1903, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 12. This ordinance shall go into effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Passed Sept. 5, 1905.

Approved Sept. 5, 1905. Published Sept. 7, 1905.

ERNEST L. SIMONS, President of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Antioch, Ill.

Attest: L. M. HUGHES, Clerk.

An Ordinance Regulating the Use and Speed of Automobiles in the Village of Antioch.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Antioch, Lake County, Illinois:

SECTION 1. No automobile, auto car, locomobile or other vehicle propelled by power other than animal or muscular shall be driven along, through, upon or across any street, alley, highway or other public place at a rate of speed exceeding ten (10) miles per hour, within the village of Antioch.

SECTION 2. Upon meeting any vehicle propelled by animal power, within the corporate limits of the Village of Antioch, the operator or person in charge of any of the vehicles mentioned in Section 1 thereof, shall always turn to the right, and observe the rules of the road as laid down for other vehicles; provided that when it shall appear that any horse or horses, driven or ridden by any person upon any of the streets, alleys, highways or public places as aforesaid, is or are about to become frightened by the approach of any automobile or other vehicle mentioned in Section 1 thereof, it shall be the duty of the persons driving or conducting or being in charge thereof to cause the same to come to a full stop until such horse or horses have passed.

SECTION 3. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than three dollars (\$3.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each offense.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Passed Sept. 5, A. D. 1905. Approved Sept. 5, A. D. 1905. Published Sept. 7, A. D. 1905.

ERNEST L. SIMONS, President.

Attest: L. M. HUGHES, Clerk.

Death of Frank Pittman, Sr.

On Monday morning of this week word was received here of the death of Frank Pittman, Sr., which occurred at a hospital in Chippewa Falls, Wis., on Saturday morning after an illness covering a period of many weeks.

Mr. Pittman was a resident of this village for a number of years until last March when he with his family moved to Chetek, Wis., with the intention of making their future home with their daughter at that place. He had not been in good health for some time before his departure and had been steadily failing all summer, and four weeks ago last Saturday he took to his bed, the doctors pronouncing his disease as a severe case of stomach trouble, and also a general giving away of the whole system. All was that could be but the doctors at Chetek advised moving him to a hospital at Chippewa Falls, and on the Monday following he was taken to that place where no hope was given to the family, and for four weeks he has been very low and his death had been hourly expected. His wife accompanied him to Chippewa Falls and remained near him till the time of his death.

He was born in England in the year 1832 and came to this country when a lad of twenty years of age. He was united in marriage to Sarah A. Dean, who survives him. He was quite well known throughout the county having moved about quite a number of times.

He leaves to mourn his loss his wife and six children, four sons, Charles, Frank, Fred and Will all of Chetek, Wis., and two daughters, Mrs. Dr. Karr of Chetek, and Mrs. Warren Chittenden of Nebraska.

The funeral services were held in the Methodist church at Chippewa Falls on Monday forenoon and the remains were brought to Antioch for interment on the 9:08 p. m. train and were met by the members of Sequoit lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he was a member. The remains were accompanied by the widow and sons Frank and Will.

On Tuesday at 1:30 p. m., the burial took place at the Antioch Hillside cemetery where the beautiful Masonic burial service was conducted by Deputy C. J. Wightman of Grays Lake, in the presence of a large gathering of old friends and neighbors of the deceased.

The News joins with their wide circle of friends in extending sympathy to the sorrowing family.

Announcement.

I wish to announce my candidacy for the office of County Superintendent of Schools, subject to decision of the Republican convention. JOHN HODGE, Rockfeller, Ill.

## SIX TOWNS WRECKED

New York State is Visited by a Cloudburst Which Does Much Damage

### BELLS GIVE WARNING

Creeks Become Torrents and Many Houses and Railways Were Washed Away

Six towns were practically wrecked by a cloudburst and consequent deluge that swept away houses, washed out railroad tracks and caused loss of life near Ulster, New York. Little brooks were transformed into torrents, against whose currents stanch buildings were mere corks. Sherburne, Schuylar Lake, Cooperstown, Norwich, New Berlin and Edmeston were the worst sufferers, but half a dozen other villages were badly flooded.

The storm raged with the greatest severity near Norwich and Sherburne. The Lackawanna and the Ontario & Western Railway companies' roadbeds for a distance of 30 miles were swept away and bridges were washed out. An Ontario & Western coal train was wrecked, causing the death by drowning of Engineer Norton, of Norwich, and the serious injury of others of the train crew.

The reservoir which supplies Sherburne with water burst, sweeping everything in its path. The stations between Waterville and Norwich are all under water to a depth of three feet.

The villages of New Berlin and Edmeston were nearly destroyed by the cloudburst. There was a terrific fall of rain and in less than thirty minutes the streams became torrents, which swept the buildings from their foundations, uprooted trees, washed out telegraph and telephone poles, destroyed the railroads through the villages and washed out dozens of bridges.

In New Berlin one large house occupied by Mrs. J. M. Deming was washed down through the main street and carried away. The woman has not been rescued and it is supposed she has been drowned. Three barns containing horses and other stock, a blacksmith shop, carriage shops and two small houses also were washed down the main street.

People who had gone to the Presbyterian church to attend services were imprisoned in church during Sunday night with the pastor and could not be rescued until Monday, when they were taken out on a raft. Cellars in all the business places of New Berlin are filled with water and the damage to the business part of the village is very large.

A large part of the village of Edmeston was torn up by the floods and the damage will amount to thousands of dollars.

The village of Schuylar Lake was awakened by the cloudburst. Herkimer creek overflowed its boundaries and flooded the village to the depth of three and four feet. The lower floor of the Bullion hotel was completely submerged, and the inmates might have been drowned had the discovery of the flood been delayed just a few moments longer. When the door of the hotel was opened the water poured into the house in volumes.

The streets are filled with the wreckage of trees and driftwood. Such was the danger that the church bells were rung to warn the people to get to places of safety. The downpour continued with unabated violence two hours.

At Cooperstown a like condition of affairs existed, and for a time the foundations of several buildings were threatened. The damage is estimated at from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

The cry is heard frequently in this country that the state should own the railroads. Yet if we are to judge by the experience of European countries, we will certainly think well before taking any such step. The state roads of Prussia, as of all the German states except Austria, have long since demonstrated their inefficiency in all departments, and now L. Paul Henry, in the Annales des Sciences Politiques of Paris, holds Switzerland up to us in a similar light. During 1903 and 1904 the Swiss roads were under the complete control of the state, and M. Henry therefore, asks, "What judgment may be passed on the financial results of 1903 and 1904? It seems that the most favorable verdict we can render is that the roads have not actually been imperiled. But if we compare this to the golden age which was predicted, we may easily understand how great has been the disillusionment in Switzerland. The most serious phase of all, however, lies in the fact that a similar action has been exercised on the national credit."—New Britain (Conn.) Herald.



## The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

### CIRCLING THE GLOBE

The old war between the cattle raisers and sheep men has broken out again in the Big Horn basin, Wyoming. The first clash resulted in the killing of a flock of 8,000 sheep in one herd, the property of L. A. Gantz, whose range is on Snell creek.

The bodies of Mrs. E. B. Haver, wife of a real estate dealer, and her 5-year-old son, tied together with a stout cord, were recovered from the Bessemer ditch at Pueblo, Colo. The woman evidently had drowned herself and child. She had been in ill health.

Two Americans, John Forman and John Massing, and two foreigners were killed, another is missing and is supposed to have been blown to pieces and three more were seriously injured by the bursting of a fly wheel in a tube mill in McKeesport, Pa.

King Edward was the guest of Mrs. Potter Palmer at dinner at the Hotel Ritz in London. The other guests included Sir William Goschen, the British ambassador, and the king's equerries, Sydney Grenville, Captain Fortescue and Major Ponsonby.

Charged with the murder of Philip H. Ross and his wife and the burning of their saloon at Kerryston, Wash., to conceal the evidence of their crime, Adam Moore, a negro, and John Dallas, who came from Louisiana in the same gang to work in a sawmill several months ago, have been arrested.

Charles E. Shively, supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, has called a meeting of the supreme body to determine whether the biennial convocation and encampment shall be held at New Orleans next year as decided at the Louisville, Ky., meeting. The proposal is due to the yellow fever epidemic. New Orleans Knights are insisting on a speedy decision.

The standing of the baseball clubs in the principal leagues is as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
W. L.	W. L.
New York.....	84 34 Cincinnati.....
Pittsburg.....	80 43 St. Louis.....
Chicago.....	71 50 Boston.....
Philadelphia.....	63 56 Brooklyn.....

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
W. L.	W. L.
Philadelphia.....	69 44 New York.....
Chicago.....	66 45 Detroit.....
Cleveland.....	61 54 Washington.....
Boston.....	56 51 St. Louis.....

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	
W. L.	W. L.
Columbus.....	86 45 St. Paul.....
Milwaukee.....	78 50 Indianapolis.....
Minneapolis.....	76 52 Toledo.....
Louisville.....	68 61 Kansas City.....

WESTERN LEAGUE	
W. L.	W. L.
Des Moines.....	79 43 Omaha.....
Denver.....	75 48 Pueblo.....
St. Paul.....	65 53 St. Joseph.....

### NEWS NUGGETS.

Paul Morton has cut off the pension of \$25,000 paid to Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, widow of the founder of the Equitable.

The Reed syndicate, with \$4,000,000 capital, is to close all gaps and operate two trolley lines between Chicago and New York.

Mayor Eugene E. Schmitt was renominated unanimously for Mayor of San Francisco by the Union Labor party for the third time.

Lack of patronage has forced New York's famous "sanctified saloon," the Subway Tavern, dedicated by Bishop Potter, to close its doors.

The next meeting of the Southern Educational Association is to be held jointly with the Association of Colleges in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 22-25.

The Nebraska Supreme Court has issued an alternative writ commanding that the reserves of fraternal organizations be spread on the tax books.

A strike of New York sheet metal workers was called. Two hundred buildings will be affected. The men demand \$4.50, or 50 cents more a day.

The Massachusetts State census shows a startling decrease in the growth of population in the last five years. Old maids are more numerous and shortage of the bean crop is a factor.

A forest fire which has been burning in the mountains ten miles northwest of San Bernardino, Cal., is beyond control and is spreading in two directions. A large area has been burned over.

A wanderer on the face of the earth, and conscience-stricken at having shot to death Constable John Dando in Shonandah, Pa., seven years ago, Wojciech Hialecki surrendered himself at Springfield, Mass.

Announcement is made by the officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society that the indebtedness to the society of the Depew Improvement Company has been paid, the principal and interest amounting to \$293,850.

A dispatch from Mayville, Ky., says that almost the entire business section of Flemingsburg was destroyed by a fire which consumed the railroad station, several stores and two newspaper offices. The loss will be \$75,000.

The extra force employed in the San Francisco mint for the past two years has been dismissed for lack of work. It consisted of sixty men and thirty women, who were engaged in assisting in the coinage of Philippine silver.

A special from Helena, Mont., says that at a conference of the United Mine Workers of America for the district comprising Montana and Wyoming the present scale of wages was agreed to for another year. This action precludes any possibility of a strike on this score for another year.

In a quarrel with his wife, near Milan, Ohio, William Bachman shot her three times, one bullet penetrating the brain. After the shooting, Bachman committed suicide by throwing himself into his well. It is believed that Mrs. Bachman will die.

### FOURTH IS LESS DEADLY.

#### Statistics Show Gratiating Decrease in Aggregate of Injury.

This year's Fourth of July celebration resulted in 104 cases of tetanus, as compared with 105 last year and 415 in 1903, while the injuries from blank cartridge wounds were 800 this year, compared with 1,005 last year and 1,072 in 1903, according to statistics furnished in an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Restrictions by city ordinances of the toy pistol are credited with the decrease in the number of cases of tetanus and blank cartridge injuries, particularly in a comparison of the figures of 1903 and 1904. While the number of cases from blank cartridges is decreasing each year, cases from the other causes remain about the same or on the increase.

Besides the lockjaw cases directly due to Fourth of July accidents, 32 cases were reported this year due to other injuries, as penetrating wounds from nails, splinters, from crushing injuries in falls or otherwise, compared with 55 such cases last year and 15 in 1903.

Pennsylvania, the birthplace of independence, is this year at least far in the lead, with 721 casualties, followed by New York, with 566, and Illinois, with 542. The 1,007 total increase over last year is fairly well distributed among the States.

Besides 87 deaths from tetanus there were 95 other accidents, making a total of 182 deaths. There were 4,994 non-fatal injuries, or over 1,000 more than the total for last year, which was 3,980, or for 1903, which was 3,983. Therefore, the total of dead and injured was 5,176, as compared with 4,100 last year or 4,449 for 1903.

The non-fatal accidents were apparently more severe this year than last year. Six more were made totally blind, 45 more lost one eye, 10 more lost a leg, arm or hand and 13 more lost one or more fingers. The most prolific source of severe accidents causing blindness, loss of hand, arm or other lacerated wounds was the giant cracker. Almost invariably the injury resulted from the picking up of the cracker or retaining it in the hand on the supposition that "it had gone out."

Cities passed ordinances, some only against the toy pistol, others prohibiting the sale of fire crackers above a certain size. Others prohibited the use of fireworks on any other day than the Fourth, while one city, Baltimore, placed the ban on the use of fireworks of all descriptions. The results in Baltimore are certainly gratifying, there being only six accidents reported from that city, and these of a minor nature.

### MISSOURI LOSING PRESTIGE.

#### Engineer's Report Shows Decreased Tonnage on the Big River.

The annual report of Major H. M. Chittenden, United States engineer in charge of the Missouri river, which has been forwarded to Gen. Alexander MacKenzie, chief of engineers, Washington, D. C., covering the fiscal year ending July 1, 1905, states that there has been expended during the year along the entire river for improvement the sum of \$93,541.43. The outstanding liabilities July 1 were \$42,930.40 and the sum available July 1 was \$237,522.78. The money to be expended the coming year is \$88,000 above Sioux City and \$30,000 between Sioux City and the mouth of the river. Sioux City is the dividing point for river improvements. The money is to be expended on the lower river as follows:

Omaha.....	\$ 5,000
Nebraska City, Neb.....	500
St. Joseph.....	15,000
Little Blue Beach.....	4,450
Lexington, Mo.....	2,500
Miami, Mo.....	800
Willard Bend.....	5,000
First Beach.....	25,000
Snagging (two seasons).....	20,000
Contingencies.....	12,700
Total.....	\$90,000

In addition to the \$15,000 set apart for St. Joseph Congress made a special appropriation of \$50,000 on condition that the citizens raise \$50,000, the total to be used in building a longitudinal dike. The apportionment of funds for the upper river is as follows:

Sioux City.....	\$17,500
Elk Point, S. D.....	1,000
Yankton.....	7,500
Harro and Fort Pierre.....	7,500
Glasgow.....	17,500
Snagging (two seasons).....	18,000
Contingencies.....	3,000
Total.....	\$88,000

Of the total sum \$75,000 is of the new appropriation and \$13,000 in a balance of an old appropriation. That the Missouri is losing its prestige more and more each year as a commercial highway is shown in the statement of tonnage of freight carried. On the upper river the total tonnage last year was 28,951 and for the year previous it was 37,994. For the lower river last year the tonnage of freight carried was 455,000 and for the year previous it was 750,291. The snagboat Mandan removed 335 snags on the upper river at a cost of \$5,848.80.

### BIG FRAUDS IN LIFE RISKS.

#### Collusion Between Officers and Agents of Many Companies.

Evidence of extensive fraud in writing insurance on risks known to be bad has been brought to the attention of the legislative insurance committee in New York. From information it already possesses the commission is inclined to the opinion that it has struck a new lead which will produce extraordinary results. Additional importance attaches to the new line of investigation in that the fraud is said to involve many companies. The indications, too, it is said, are that the fraud is not confined to agents who are anxious to increase their earnings, but that there is collusion between officers and agents.

If the information given is sustained upon investigation, it may be shown that in writing policies for large amounts on persons about to die is one form of insurance bribery which is prevalent.

It is the intention of the commission to search this matter to the bottom. It is understood that testimony already had been volunteered by physicians which will tend to prove that such fraudulent practices have been in vogue in some of the big insurance companies for years.

J. J. Purnell, a well-known man, was arrested at Valdosta, Ga., by Deputy United States Marshal Goodwin, charged with making counterfeiters of \$5 gold pieces. The coin was made of some cheap composition and covered with gold wash.

## PEACE ENDS WAR

### Envoys of Russia and Japan in Accord on All Points.

### SACRIFICE BY JAPAN.

Last Concession Granted from Tokyo Clashes Result in Short Order.

Official Statement Issued at Portsmouth That Peace Plenipotentiaries Have Agreed—Japan Yields Practically Every Point in Dispute, Waiving Indemnity and Purchase Price for Sakhalin.

Peace has come. Envoys of the warring countries have reached an agreement on all questions and the devastating war in the East is over. The efforts of Theodore Roosevelt have borne their fruit, and the commissioners of Russia and Japan have arrived at terms of peace.

Japanese Give In. In the interest of peace Japan yielded practically everything which the Russians demanded, giving up her claim to indemnity and contenting herself with that which she had won as the immediate fruits of war.

The vision of peace came out of a cloud. Undoubtedly Mr. Witte and Baron Komura knew that it was to appear, but each envoy put on an appearance early Tuesday that was more than unpromising. Those who had felt, and practically known that an amicable agreement was to be the outcome, did not allow forbidding looks to disconcert them.

That which has been consistently forecast is an accomplished fact, and from Portsmouth will go out the word which will disband armies and restore concord to the fields where war has waged.

### Japan Shows Greatness.

Japan has added to the exhibition of heroism of her soldiers in the field a display of moral courage which amounts to greatness. Magnanimity has marked her course throughout the peace proceedings, and to-day she stands as an example to the world.

The Mikado sent word to his peace commissioners that rather than have the efforts which had been made to end the war fail it was the judgment of the government that concessions might be made with honor. The concessions were made, and out of Portsmouth goes the proclamation of peace.

Points on which the Japanese yielded are indemnity, the restoration to Russia of war ships interned in neutral ports and the limitation of Russian naval power in the East. The two last points she had been ready to yield for a week. The one great matter on which she gave way was the demand for indemnity.

Neither Belligerent Humiliated. The terms of peace contain nothing which is humiliating to either belligerent. Russia has lost much—its navy, Manchuria, Port Arthur, the Chinese Eastern Railway, and its prestige in the Orient—but has saved its "honor." Japan has gained much and has saved its "honor." It has not been humiliated as it was after the conclusion of the Chinese war, when the European nations compelled it to give up Port Arthur.

Tactically the triumph is with Russia, and Sergius Witte is the hero of the hour. Morally, and probably in the solid advantages gained and in the judgment of history, Japan is the victor. Russia keeps her money and saves her pride. Japan secures the foothold on the Asiatic mainland she had set out for and appeals to the world for confidence and faith.

Each nation will be free now, thanks in part to the generous efforts of President Roosevelt, to devote itself to the arts of peace. A year more of fighting would have exhausted both financially, and an irredeemable paper currency would have taken the place of gold in both empires. The Russian government can devote itself to the restoration of internal peace and that of Japan to the restoration of Korea. Each has been so much worn down by war and is in such need of rest that they are likely to remain at peace for many years.

Enthusiasm Is Great. News of peace was received outside of the conference room and in the streets and hotels of Portsmouth with the wildest enthusiasm. The tidings spread with the rapidity of the passage of light. Men were cheering everywhere and many women were weeping. Hats, canes and coats were thrown into the air and the scene was one of thrilling excitement, which was a laggard in subsiding.

Advantage in this paper.

### HOW THE WAR HAS CHANGED THE MAP.



BEFORE. AFTER. Russian territory shown in black. Japanese territory or sphere of influence in white or shaded.

### PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE WAR.

War began.....	Feb. 6, 1904
War ended.....	Aug. 20, 1905
Lastest (days).....	570
First shot on sea (at Chemulpo).....	Feb. 8, 1904
First shot on land (at Pingyang).....	Feb. 28, 1904
First naval engagement (Port Arthur).....	Feb. 9, 1904
Last naval battle (Sea of Japan).....	May 27, 1905
First land battle (Yalu).....	May 1, 1904
Last land battle (Mukden).....	Feb. 20-March 10, 1905
Russia's army in field at close of war.....	620,614
Japan's army in field at close of war.....	912,730
Russia's strength in guns.....	1,116
Japan's strength in guns.....	1,030
Russian Generals killed.....	2
Japanese Generals killed.....	0
Russian Admirals killed.....	3
Japanese Admirals killed.....	0
Russians killed and wounded on land.....	294,719
Japanese killed and wounded on land.....	113,095
Russian losses at sea.....	\$1,000,000
Japanese losses at sea.....	\$3,670
Russian prisoners.....	67,701
Japanese prisoners.....	646
Russian ships engaged in war.....	83
Japanese ships engaged in war.....	70
Russian ships sunk.....	57
Japanese ships sunk.....	12
Russian ships captured.....	7
Japanese ships captured.....	0
Russia's money loss in ships.....	\$155,490,000
Japan's money's loss in ships.....	\$24,720,000
War cost Russia.....	\$1,200,000,000
War cost Japan.....	\$800,000,000
Russia borrowed.....	\$700,000,000
Japan borrowed.....	\$650,000,000

### MIKADO ORDERS CONCESSIONS.

#### Komura and Takahira, Downcast, Submit to Instructions.

The result was not brought about by the initiative of Baron Komura, the chief Japanese envoy, and his chief, Minister Takahira. It was ordered by the Japanese emperor himself.

Komura and Takahira wanted an indemnity. They claimed and claim now that by this action Japan has lost the legitimate fruits of her victories.

Although President Roosevelt had much to do with bringing about these overwhelming concessions by the Japanese, it is known that Baron Kaneko, the Japanese financial agent, who is in this country and who has been so persistent a visitor of the President, went over the head of Baron Komura and reached the ear of the emperor through Marquis Ito, one of the elder statesmen.

The Japanese officially explain their remarkable concessions on the ground of humanity. This is as good an official explanation as any other. The fact is that the present envoys, Komura and Takahira, were beaten at home by the representatives of Kaneko and the influence of Marquis Ito.

The hard-headed business man, M. Witte, whom the czar so wisely picked out for his envoy, although besought by people in his own country, in England, France and America, and although personally begged by President Roosevelt, to pay some sort of an indemnity, stubbornly and persistently refused. He won. It must be said that he did not expect to win, for he said that he was thunderstruck when Baron Komura waived the indemnity. Although Witte is a peace man, he would have allowed the war to go on indefinitely before he would have paid a cent of tribute.

He granted all the obvious demands of Japan, granted everything Japan had requested before the war. Then he made the argument that Russia is not a conquered nation, that this war is a colonial war and that Russia can continue it indefinitely.

Witte had no Baron Kaneko working against him in this country. He goes home with the glory of settling a war that has crushed the Russian armies, destroyed the Russian fleets, driven Russia out of territory she had grabbed as if his country was the conquering force instead of the conquered.

### RUSSIA'S INTERNED WARSHIPS.

#### Location and Names of Vessels to Which Japan Waives Claim.

The interned warships to which Japan has waived her claim and which will be returned to Russia are:

The battleship Czarevitch, at Tsingtau, China.

The cruiser Askold, the gunboat Mandjur and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi, at Shanghai.

The cruiser Diana, at Saigon, French Indo-China.

The cruisers Aurora, Oleg and Jemichug, at Manila.

The converted cruiser Lenn, at Mare Island, San Francisco bay.

### TRIUMPH FOR ROOSEVELT.

#### American President Praised for Aid in Securing Result.

The conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan is a splendid triumph for Theodore Roosevelt. It is another illustration of the singular adaptability and good fortune which have characterized his career. In the present instance his facility and good fortune have won him the applause of the whole world and no one will begrudge him the honor thus required. Blessed are the peacemakers.

### Tombstone Wit.

Mary Ann Kelly and Patrick Kelly, of County Cork, were a devoted couple. Mary, dying, pledged her husband to have the following carved on her tombstone:

"Here lies Mary Ann Kelly, a good wife, waiting for her husband."

Twenty-one years later, Patrick, being himself about to die, ordered that the following addition be cut upon the stone:

"Here is Patrick at last."

Pat's graceless son was not satisfied. He had long yearned for his inheritance. He had carved below the two previous inscriptions this:

"Late, as usual."

### Sure Cure at Last.

Monticello, Miss., Sept. 4.—(Special.)—Lawrence county is almost daily in receipt of fresh evidence that a sure cure for all Kidney Troubles has at last been found, and that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Among those who have reason to bless the Great American Kidney Pills is Mrs. L. E. Baggett of this place. Mrs. Baggett had dropsy. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

"I was troubled with my kidneys," Mrs. Baggett says in recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to her friends, "my urine would hardly pass. The doctors said I had Dropsy. I have taken Dodd's Kidney Pills as directed and am now a well woman."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and a sound, energetic body. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest tonic the world has ever known.

### Early Instances of Tree Protection.

Perhaps the earliest protection to trees in the colonies was in Massachusetts, for in 1637 Watertown was moved to pass a vote at town meeting "to mark the shade trees by the roadside with a 'W' and felling any person who shall fell one of the trees thus marked eighteen shillings." Exeter, N. H., was a close second, when, in 1640, regulations were passed regarding the cutting of some oak trees. In 1793 the Massachusetts Agricultural Society offered prizes to the person who should cut the trees from the most land in three years; however, so alarming a decrease in forest area was shown by reports received at the time that the policy was speedily reversed and prizes were offered for the planting of trees and the management of woodlots.—The Chautauquan.

### Different Nationalities.

Eddie Foy tells how in a hotel lobby one evening a number of friends of his in Chicago were discussing the ideas of nationality held by the various governments.

"The French idea," said some one, "is certainly a logical one. If you're the son of a Frenchman, you're French no matter where you may be born. Seems odd, though, doesn't it? Fancy an Irishman who, being born in France, was claimed by the government as a Frenchman!"

At the word "Irishman," a bearded Celt standing near the group turned and faced the speaker. "Poo-poo for you," he indignantly exclaimed, "for advance, such a theory! If a cat should have kittens in an oven would ye call them biscuits?"

### DON'T MISS THIS.

#### A Cure for Stomach Trouble—A New Method by Absorption—No Drugs.

Do You Belch? It means a diseased Stomach. Are you afflicted with Short Breath, Gas, Sour Eructations, Heart Pains, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Burning Pains and Lead Weight in Pit of Stomach, Acid Stomach, Distended Abdomen, Dizziness, Colic?

Bad Breath or Any Other Stomach Trouble? Let us send you a box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers free to convince you that it cures.

Nothing else like it known. It's sure and very pleasant. Cures by absorption. Harmless. No drugs. Stomach Trouble can't be cured otherwise—so says Medical Science. Drugs won't do—they eat up the Stomach and make you worse.

We know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers cure and we want you to know it, hence this offer.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The regular price of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers is in a box, but to introduce it to thousands of sufferers we will send two (2) boxes upon receipt of 75c and this advertisement, or we will send you a sample free for this coupon.

### A FREE BOX 114.

Send this coupon with your name and address and druggist's name who does not sell it for a free box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers to MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly

Sold at all druggists, 50c per box.

### Get Rich Quick in the Southwest.

A railroad man running in and out of one of the recently "boomed" homestead sections on the Rock Island line through the Texas Panhandle bought two lots, about three years ago, for \$15,000. Inside of 12 months a site was wanted for a Presbyterian church and the lucky landholder disposed of his plat for \$500,000. This money he immediately invested in neighboring lots, which he later sold at just four times what he paid for them. The man who bought the lots later referred to sold them the same day he bought them at 100 per cent profit and an opera house is now being rapidly erected. Real estate transactions take place rather hurriedly sometimes in the rapidly growing Southwest, and somebody cleans up a few hundred each time the land changes owners.

### A Black Sheep.

Mrs. Highmild—It worries me sick to think how my little boy is growing up without a taste for literature.

Friend—Hain't he any?

Mrs. Highmild—Not a bit. I bought him a beautifully bound copy of Rurik's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," and I actually had to whip him to make him read it.



# ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

## FEW BIRTHS IN ILLINOIS.

### Census Bureau Makes Announcement About Work of State.

The state is not doing the right thing by Illinois, according to detailed figures made public by the census bureau. The announcement enlarges upon the bulletin issued by the department recently to the effect that the birth rate in the country at large was on the decline. "In Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio the proportion of children has decreased steadily since 1850," says the bulletin, "the number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 women of child-bearing age (15 to 40) in Illinois for each decennial period is given as follows: 1850, 740; 1860, 737; 1870, 618; 1880, 650; 1890, 492; 1900, 437. Thus it will be seen that the decrease has been steady in each decade, amounting to 300 for the fifty-year interval. Indiana shows an even greater decrease, aggregating 340.

## REFUSES TO BUY FROM STATE.

### Kane County School Board Inveils Bids for New Desks.

The school board of Kane county proposes to fight the new law which provides that all supplies must be secured from state institutions. The board proposes to purchase a quantity of new desks and has advertised in the ordinary manner and will ignore the state institutions. Warden Murphy of the Joliet penitentiary announces that his institution is prepared to furnish any kind of desks, chairs or tables for school use and solicits orders of this kind. The law provides that the only exception will be the inability of the state institutions to furnish the supplies needed. In such cases a certificate will be given stating the inability. This is the first test made of the new law. As the test will affect many manufacturing institutions, wide interest will be taken in the outcome.

## ILLINOIS FIGHTS PLAGUE.

### Quarantine Regulations Are Established in Murphysboro.

Quarantine rules against southern points affected by yellow fever have been established in Murphysboro by the board of health. All strangers who do not possess health certificates will be quarantined five days. The new quarantine regulations against the world have gone into effect in Cairo. Travel is already very light and since the first rush of refugees to the north the steamboats and railroads are carrying very few passengers. The Cairo and Paducah packet boats probably will be discontinued until the quarantine is raised. No one can enter Cairo unless provided with a permit, even the employees of the large factories located just outside the city limits being compelled to secure permits if they desire to enter the city.

## WIFE FOR A MURDER.

### Thomas Baker Meets Son After Ceremony in One Year's Separation.

Thomas Baker, a separation of twenty-one years ago, met his son, Thomas Vincent, at Champaign on the other day. The family formerly lived at the Villa Vincent's father died and his mother married again. Then he went away and lost track of his relatives. Mr. Baker, a half brother, brought about the meeting between the two who had been parted so long. He was at Peoria and met Vincent. A short conversation developed the relationship and the half-brothers decided to surprise their mother. Vincent is connected with a carnival company and has spent most of his time in Mexico. Mrs. Baker is 80 years old.

## RATES HIGHER IN ILLINOIS.

### Attorney for Shippers Files Brief with Railroad Commission.

Former Attorney General Hamilton, representing the shippers of Illinois, has filed a supplemental brief with the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission in the freight rate case. The evidence disclosed, according to his contention, that the rates in States surrounding Illinois are much lower from point to point than for the same distance in this State. Considerable evidence was introduced, he contends, to show that there are a great number of inequalities and discriminations in the Illinois rates and the evidence shows that commodity rates and special rates are made in certain instances and in certain localities.

## MISTAKEN FOR GOVERNOR.

### Reception Committee at Peoria Didn't Know Mr. La Follette.

The close resemblance which happened to be a traveling man caused Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin temporary embarrassment and the reception committee at Peoria. The Wisconsin Governor was scheduled to address the Chautauqua at Canton, and when he reached there he slipped off the rear car. At the same time the knight of the grip, bearing a striking resemblance to the Governor, stepped off the forward car. In an instant the committee seized the traveling man, and before he could offer explanations bundled him into a carriage and whisked him towards the hotel.

## FINDS BONES OF MASTODON.

### Workmen Dig Up a Twenty-Foot Tusk in a Gravel Pit.

The bones of an enormous mastodon have been unearthed in a gravel pit near Marshall. Among the bones was a tusk which measured twenty feet in length and six inches in diameter. One of the molars measured ten inches in length, six inches in width and four inches in thickness. The bones were fragile and broke easily before the shovel.

## TOOK FORTY DOSES IN ONE.

### Child Swallows Medicated Tablets and Dies Soon Afterward.

Cassie, the four-year-old daughter of L. A. White, of Ellsworth, died after swallowing forty medicated tablets. A physician left the tablets to be given to the child one daily, but the youngster took the entire supply at one time.

## All Over the State.

### Calvin Sly of Morrison died of sunstroke.

Rain marred the closing exercises of the Cook county soldiers and sailors' reunion at Fort Sheridan.

Richard Wilson, claiming Glenwood as his home, has been sent to the workhouse at Buffalo, N. Y., for picking pockets.

The Cook county board of review has completed its work and an increase of \$20,000,000 in valuations over last year's schedule is shown.

The Attorney General of Illinois held there was no warrant in law for the provision in the by-laws of building and loan associations creating an expense fund.

James McKinney of Alton was nominated for Congress to succeed the late B. F. Marsh by the Republican convention for the nineteenth district at Bushnell.

M. W. Wells, general manager of the Southern Indiana Railway Company, announced that the general offices of the company would be moved from Terre Haute to Chicago.

The First National Bank of Columbia has begun business. It has a capital of \$25,000. Henry N. Kuhns is cashier, Edward F. Schoening, president, and August F. Weinel, vice president.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones Malone recently celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary at their home near Ocasia. The affair was quiet, only the immediate friends of the family being present.

Mrs. Emil Flachs was drowned by the capsizing of a boat in which she and her husband were sailing on the river at Quincy. Flachs, who is a member of a drug firm, clung to the boat and escaped.

August Jannusch, a bachelor 60 years old, who saved over \$12,000 during thirty-five years' service as a farm hand, was found dead of apoplexy in a hay loft on the Frank Baker farm near Kaukauee.

Rogers Williams, 14 years old, was electrocuted at Dwight. A telephone wire broke and fell across an electric wire. The boy picked up the wire to throw it to one side and was killed instantly.

Joseph Pombert, Jr., a farmer of Beaverville, was found dead in his buggy. The buggy hung over a hedge and the horse was still attached. The man's head was broken. It is thought the horse ran away, causing the driver's death.

Edward Grylls, a farmer, residing eight miles west of Kilmory, committed suicide by blowing the top of his head off with a double-barreled shotgun. He used his toes to pull the trigger on the gun. The cause of the deed is not known.

The which broke out in the hardware store of Finkler & Harrison at Priceville at 4 o'clock the other morning destroyed six business houses and caused a loss of \$50,000. Peoria was asked for help and sent a steamer and hose wagon on a special train.

At a meeting of Illinoisans at Highland Park, Houston, a permanent organization to be called the Texas-Illinois Association was formed by the election of W. J. Morrow as president; Frank Darst, vice president, and Mrs. W. J. Morrow, secretary. It was decided to hold an annual meeting on Oct. 10.

After an illness of only eight hours, Samuel A. McClean, Jr., president of the National Packing Company, died of heart disease at his home in Chicago. Mr. McClean was stricken about 2 o'clock in the morning with what was thought to be an attack of acute indigestion. Although he rallied to some extent, he again grew weak and died. Mr. McClean was 36 years old.

A resolution authorizing the mayor to take control of the municipal light plant and operate it in the name of the city was adopted at a recent meeting of the Springfield council by a vote of 10 to 3. Alderman Hay, who received a blackened eye in the recent riot over the proposition, failed to vote, declining to participate in the proceeding after the mayor had refused to entertain a motion to delay action on the question.

The weekly crop report issued by the government reviews conditions in this State as follows: Local storms damaged some corn and fruit; corn very promising, and nearing maturity; early corn will be safe Sept. 15, later planted by Oct. 1, and latest by Oct. 15 (average date of killing frost for twenty-five years, Oct. 11); thrashing nearly complete; seed clover giving good yield; apples scarce and dropping; potatoes short yield in many places.

The Secretary of State has issued a license to incorporate the Illinois and Indiana Electric Railway Company, with the principal office at East St. Louis. The object is to construct an electric railway from East St. Louis through the counties of St. Clair, Washington, Clinton and Marion to Centralia. The incorporators and first board of directors are: F. J. Kerrus, Jerry J. Kane, J. D. Keshner, Horace Eggmann and James Ramsey, all of East St. Louis.

While performing a marriage ceremony in an aerial whiff going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour at a circus in Fairfield, Rev. William Sheak of Peru lost his balance and fell to the ground, breaking his right arm. The accident caused a panic among the thousands of spectators. The couple that was being married in this novel way in response to an invitation from the manager of the circus was James French of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Irene Stroder of Dayton, Ohio.

Martin Brandt, a well-known farmer, who resided ten miles northwest of Carleton, disappeared from home, and when he had not returned at night the family began a search for him. He was finally found suspended from a rafter in his granary. He had placed the rope around his neck while standing on a flour barrel, afterward kicking the barrel over. Life was extinct. He was 60 years old, and in good health and circumstances, having recently paid for his farm in full. He left a letter stating that a neighbor had wronged him in a land transaction.

## SENDS SELF TO ASYLUM.

### Cisco Man Foresees Insanity and Asks Judge to Commit Him.

Realizing that his mind was failing and wishing to be given treatment in an asylum in the hope of a cure, Frank Watson of Cisco surprised Judge Shanks, clerk of the Macon County Court with a request for a commitment certificate. The court was convinced that the man was on the verge of insanity, and although the request was unusual, it was fulfilled. Sheriff Clow took Watson to the insane asylum at Jacksonville. Watson's case attracted much attention. He was never violent, but had been sick and despondent. His relatives opposed the action, as they thought that he would improve by lack of excitement and under the care of his family. He insisted, however, upon going to the State institution, and was allowed to have his own way.

## STREATOR ZOUAVES IN DISTRESS.

### Americans Stranded with Circus in France Suffering for Food.

Living on bread and water, when they can get the bread, and on water alone when bread is not to be had, 120 members of the circus traveling under the name of "McCaddon's Great International Show" are encamped amid a few old tents and animal cages at Grenoble, France, while the proprietors are nowhere to be seen. Claims are made that the show did a good business, but that the money disappeared. No salaries have been paid since July 4, and the show went to pieces Aug. 7. Sixteen young men of Stretator, Ill., forming the Stretator American Zouaves, are among the performers who cannot get back to their native land.

## MINERWORKERS THROWN OUT.

### Shot Pipers Idle While Experiments Are Underway to Settle Dispute.

Experiments are in progress throughout the Chicago and Alton subdistrict, with a view to ascertaining the amount of powder necessary for firing shots in the machine mines. The operators say that two pounds or less is the amount, while the miners insist that this is not sufficient. The dispute has resulted in the refusal of the operators to employ shot firers and 1,500 men have been thrown out of work. The miners asked for the experiments, which were consented to by the operators. The work was made at Auburn, but no report will be given out until after the tests are completed.

## MURDER LAID TO RUSS SPIES.

### Elgin Man Who Took Submarine to Japan a Mission.

C. A. Wheeler of Elgin has been mysteriously missing for three weeks, and his friends fear he has been kidnapped or murdered by emissaries of the Russian government for the part he played in the recent war. Wheeler was sent to Japan by the New York firm which supplied several submarine torpedo boats, and spent six months there teaching the Japanese how to manage the terrible little engines of destruction. He had often intimated to friends that if the Russian government knew the part he had played in the war his life would be worth but little.

## WED ON COURTHOUSE DOOR.

### Ceremony Performed on Roof in Forty-Mile Gale at Charleston.

In the tower of the court house at Charleston, with a breeze blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour, W. J. Davis and Miss Pearl Johnson, both of Benton, were married by County Judge Coffey. The young people expressed a wish to have the ceremony performed there and the judge did not object to the climb. The only others present were the deputy county clerk and Miss Grace Frazer, a friend of the bride.

## KILLED ON VACATION TRIP.

### Body of Elgin Man on Way to Visit Father Found in North River.

The body of Herbert L. Johnson, formerly of Elgin, was found floating in North river, New York, with a bullet hole above his ear. Johnson was an employee of the Gamewell Fire Alarm and Telegraph Company of Boston. He was on his way to Elgin to visit his father, Edwin Johnson, when he met his death. Johnson's relatives believe he was robbed and murdered and his body thrown into the river.

## USE MRS. NATION'S METHOD.

### Streator Girls Chop Open Kernels of Beer Bought by Farm Hands.

A gang of men employed to thrash at the farm of Henry Richardson, near Streator, came in contact with two editions of Carrie Nation in the persons of Mr. Richardson's daughters. The men were denied permission to have beer, but they bought a keg and secreted it in a hedge. The girls located it and, taking two axes, let the amber fluid irrigate the ground and chopped the barrel to pieces.

## HUNT FOR HOSPITAL SITE.

### When One Is Found Methodists Will Build in Mattoon.

The proposed hospital to be constructed by the Methodist church of Illinois at Mattoon is being delayed by the inability to find a suitable site. A building has been offered, but it is old and is thought undesirable in many ways. A new and modern structure is preferred by the donors and it is believed that this will be the outcome.

## FINDS PEARL IN MUSSEL.

### Miss Johnson of Kaukauee Is About Five Hundred Dollars Richer.

For the second time within a year a pearl has been found in a mussel shell on the Okaw river bank in Coles county. The finder was Miss Johnson, and it is believed the gem is worth \$500. The first one was found by Johnson's wife, who sold it for \$25.

## \$3,600 FOR LINCOLN HOME.

### Old Kentucky Farm Knocked Down to New-Yorker.

At Hodgenville, Ky., the Abraham Lincoln birthplace was sold the other day by Commissioner Handley. There were a number of bidders present, but the farm sold for \$3,600, much less than was expected. The purchaser was R. J. Collier of New York. He will get possession in December. He has not yet decided what he will do with it, and probably it was bought as an investment. The farm contains 110 acres and the price is worth for farming purposes.

Since the birth of Lincoln, on Feb. 12, 1809, the farm had changed hands but twice. Thomas Lincoln, the father of the President, sold the land to Richard Creel about the time the Lincoln family moved to Indiana. The property continued in the hands of this family until something like fifteen years ago, when A. W. Dennette of New York bought the place for \$3,500.

So the birthplace of Kentucky's most noted son for a third time has become merely so much county and State taxable property, which, judging by the past, the owners will have some slight difficulty in keeping up.

During the last decade or so many attempts have been made to perfect plans looking to the converting of the property into a national park, and while these efforts have aroused some comment, nothing substantial has resulted. Thomas B. Kirkpatrick, postmaster at Hodgenville, has tried in vain to awaken a patriotic interest, though he still believes that the time is far distant when the people will appreciate the opportunity that has so long been neglected, and then in true American style make the most of it.

The farm derives its name from a large spring about 100 yards from the log cabin in which Lincoln was born. In its present state the tract is cut in twain by a broad thoroughfare, picturesque to a degree, and winding through as lovely a spot as heart could wish to know. Two miles to the north is Hodgenville, typical of Kentucky, with a population of about 1,000. A branch of the Illinois Central connects the town with the outside world, and a combination freight and passenger train makes two trips daily to Cecilia, seventeen miles away.

The records of Hardin county show that the farm was bought by Thomas Lincoln in 1803 with funds which he had earned as a carpenter. In 1814 a joint deed was made by Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Lincoln. At the time the farm came into the family of Lincoln, Thomas Lincoln was not yet 25, showing that he was a man possessed of more than ordinary thrift, instead of carelessness and without, as some biographers have seen proper to picture him.

## FINE WEATHER AIDS CORN.

### Promise of Rich Yield Borne Out by Reports Sent to Government.

The weekly summary of crop conditions issued by the weather bureau in Washington is as follows:

During the week the principal corn States of the central valleys have experienced exceptionally favorable weather for the development and maturity of corn. Cutting is in progress in Oklahoma and Indian territories, southern Missouri and over a large part of Kansas. The reports indicate that the bulk of the early corn will be safe from injury from frost by Sept. 15.

Spring wheat harvest is finished, and good yields are generally reported. Tobacco has suffered from wet weather in portions of Kentucky and in Virginia and Maryland, but in the first mentioned State has generally made good progress.

More favorable reports respecting apples are received from Maryland and Virginia, but elsewhere the outlook for this crop looks very poor.

The general outlook for potatoes is very unfavorable.

## THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

### Chicago Compositors' Aim to Make Strike General in Large Cities.

Having planned to raise enough funds to carry a small army of men on strike indefinitely, officers of the typographical union in Chicago have demanded signed agreements from members of the Typographic Association guaranteeing the eight-hour day, under threat of instant strike. By aiming to have a general strike of job printers, all the big cities from Chicago to New York, from Ohio to Missouri and Minnesota, Chicago typographers plan to limit the importation of non-union compositors from Minneapolis, St. Paul and other cities where the Chicago Typographic Association is advertising for men to work under "open shop" rules. With these cities themselves in the throes of a strike, members of Typographical Union No. 16 believe there would be no surplus of printers to be sent to Chicago. In addition to the Chicago shops which have posted "open shop" notices and come under the ban of the union, more than twenty other members of the Chicago Typographic Association are threatened. Union officials expect that about ten of the remaining firms will declare for war.

## PEST IN THE BAYOUS.

### Thirty-five Cases of Yellow Fever Found in Jefferson Parish.

Thirty-five cases of yellow fever were discovered the other day in the settlements of fishermen in the bayou and lakes in Jefferson parish, La., by Dr. C. M. Brady, who made a tour of inspection under directions from the State board of health. Most of the cases are along Bayou Barataria, twenty-five miles from New Orleans, where a number of deaths have occurred. The patients are principally Portuguese and Spaniards, and there is much suffering among them. The State board will send a physician and two nurses to the place immediately, and a supply of medicines and provisions also will be forwarded.

The local situation continues to be of the most menacing character, and the absence of the federal authorities is growing. The disease will have practically disappeared before long. The earliest recorded frost in New Orleans occurred in the second half of October, but the average appearance is between the middle of November and December.

A socialist organization in New York is raising funds to being murderers of the Russian battleship Potemkin, who are now in Romania and Rome, to America.

## THE PANAMA GRAVEYARD.

### Death in Various Forms Awaits Laborers on the Isthmus.

Laborers are wanted on the big ditch in Panama. No cravens or weaklings need apply—that is, no cravens who are afraid of the fevers lurking in the yellow mists of the Chagres river, and no worklings who cannot stand under a sky that bends overhead like a molten bell and labor in a ditch 100 feet deep in mud to the ankles, in humidity that drives men mad and in a plague of flies and mosquitoes and noxious insects.

Yet men will go to their deaths just the same, for Uncle Sam holds forth luring inducements and the ditch must be built.

It is estimated that 135,000 laborers are buried on Monkey hill, near Colon. In the awful times of De Lesseps and the French control they died like flies. In 1888 42,000 men were buried there, and now the United States government is making experiments among various races of men to see what nationality can best bear the fearful hardships. Chinese coolies, Jamaica negroes, Portuguese, black men from Africa, Dominicans—all have been tried, so far in vain, to stand the slope of death.

So far the Chinese coolies have borne the brunt better than other nationalities. Death and a dollar look alike to them. They require but little to eat. They plant their own gardens with yams and bananas. They grow rice and manage to support themselves and save nearly all their salaries.

As conditions are at present in Panama only a kind and merciful Providence can prevent thousands of laborers from dying there annually. Of course, the United States authorities are trying to alleviate existing conditions, but as a matter of fact the sun kills what the fevers leave, and there is no preventive of sunstroke where men work ten hours in steaming mud in a terrible sun glare.

Even under the improved conditions since the United States assumed control Panama is still "the garbage spot of the earth." The streets are filthy and odorous, and even the strongest laborers from the States find the climate enervating and demoralizing and are unable to withstand the awful heat after a few days' work. The thermometer during the day is almost always above 90 degrees. The humidity is so great that there is little evaporation and rust and mildew form over everything not in constant use.

Hundreds of great black vultures hover lazily over the town or sit on the apex of the roofs in silent funeral rows. They fatten on the offal or garbage heaps and not infrequently upon men who wander away in delirium and die in the jungle. Dozens of laborers are confined in the insane asylum, a quadrangle of noisome and breathless cells around a cement-covered court, so hot under foot that it can scarcely be traversed. A laborer may escape the yellow fever, but there are other human ills which are almost inevitable. Acute malarial fever is one of these, and once firmly planted in the system it means either a change of climate or a slow, dragging death. Even now, with the complement of laborers not nearly filled, the ambulance is constantly on the go. When the French were digging the canal there were a dozen vehicles on the go day and night conveying the sick to the hospitals and the dead to the graveyard.

## FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS.

According to the estimate of the census bureau the United States has gained more than 6,000,000 in population since 1890. To be exact, the figures are 82,518,000, against 76,503,000. It is believed that this is a very conservative estimate, considering the great volume of immigration during the past five-year period.

Instituting comparisons, we find that there is but one civilized nation on the globe which has a greater population than ours, and that is Russia. China is not considered. Russia has 130,000,000 people, the German empire 60,000,000, Austro-Hungary 47,000,000, Great Britain 42,000,000, France 38,000,000, Italy 32,000,000, Spain 18,000,000. Within three and a half centuries the English tongue has come to be the dominating language of the world. More persons now speak it than any other civilized tongue. For this the world may look largely to the United States. England has had very little to do with it. We have been teaching our emigration of nearly a century to speak a language of adoption and through them have brought it more and more into the out-of-the-way places. There is some little glory in the fact that the United States, and not England is responsible for the spread of the English tongue.

Benjamin Franklin said in 1776 that the population of the United States would double every 25 years. The estimate was kept for three-quarters of a century, but is not now maintained. At present rate, the population doubles every 30 years, which is 1980 means 130,000,000 and 300,000,000 in 1950. Whether this increase would be at all desirable remains to be seen. Most of those living will not be here when the country reaches the 300,000,000 mark. What will happen in those days cannot be prognosticated. We of the present will have to leave those of the future to solve their problems for themselves.

It is stated that hundreds of foreign laborers are being brought into Alabama from the crowded cities of the East. These men are being employed by the mining industries of the Birmingham district. Since the strike of union miners, more than a year ago, the negro laborers who were employed around the mills were placed in the mines, and this created a scarcity of labor.

Dr. Lewis H. Landy, professor of chemistry at Columbia university for thirty-four years, died the other day from apoplexy. He was a native of France and in his youth attained prominence in the politics of the French republic. At one time he represented his government as minister at Madrid.

To illustrate what industry will accomplish in this country a New York organ grinder and his wife have earned \$7,000 in a couple of years by simply grinding a hand organ and passing the hat.

## WILL DECIDE TYPE OF CANAL.

### Consulting Board in Panama Canal Work Authors at Washington.

Whether the Panama Canal shall climb over the intervening hills by means of locks, or whether it shall be cut through at the sea level will be decided by the consulting board, composed of some of the best known engineers in America and Europe, which began its sessions in Washington the other day.

This question, once thought to have been settled in favor of the canal with locks, has come up as a result of the preliminary work on the isthmus, and many of the engineers engaged think a sea level canal entirely feasible. President Roosevelt, therefore, decided to have the commission go into the matter exhaustively, and it is probable that the engineers will go to Panama after considering all the evidence at hand in this country.

The personnel of the board created by the executive order of June 1 includes the following men:

General George W. Davis, Alfred Noble, William Barclay Parsons, William H. Burr, General Henry L. Abbott, Frederick P. Stearns, Joseph H. Hiley, Isham Randolph, all American engineers. Henry H. Hunter, nominated by the British government.

Eugene Tincanier, nominated by the German government.

M. Guenard, nominated by the French government.

M. Quenevez, consulting engineer, Swiss Canal.

J. W. Weicker, consulting engineer, government of the Netherlands.

Probably before anything of importance is done the board will visit the isthmus to review the work already accomplished and the local conditions.

Most of the consulting engineers are entirely noncommittal upon the type of canal which the board will select, preferring to wait until after they have been over the ground and become thoroughly conversant with the formation and the obstacles to be overcome.

Under the executive order of President Roosevelt the members of the board will receive \$5,000 each upon the completion of the board's report. Meanwhile each will receive \$15 per day and his expenses of transportation.



An erroneous impression prevails regarding the reasons for running president's "specials." The popular idea is that railroads desire to cater to the federal administration by operating the President's trains as "specials," while in a matter of fact the real reason is a business one. Explaining this business reason, General Passenger Agent Lynch of the Big Four road said: "The railroads of the country do not carry the President of the United States in a special train over the country for fun, for glory or for advertising purposes, but because the chief executive may not be carried on a regular train. I don't mean that there is any rule against allowing him on regular trains or any fear of dynamite or other accident that would not overtake a special, but for the reason that his use of a regularly scheduled train would handicap the general operation of the road and work a hardship on the traveling public; that is, that no regular train could possibly adhere anywhere near to its schedule were the President of the United States aboard it."

The experiments made with wireless telegraphy on engines running over the tracks of the Chicago and Alton have proved so successful that the Alton management has taken steps to equip all the company's engines with the apparatus. The equipment is being manufactured in the Alton shops at Bloomington. Under the new system adopted each engine carrying its own wireless signal apparatus constitutes the center of a movable block traveling with the train. Near the engineer in the cab is an indicator which keeps him informed every moment of the conditions within the block of which he is the constant center. If a train approaches within two miles to the rear, green light shows on the indicator and a warning bell calls his attention. If the train is to the front a red light flashes and the bell rings. These signals are reciprocal, and the engineers on both trains receive the warnings at the same instant.

The Interstate commerce commission is about to take steps to require all railroads to increase the minimum percentage of air brakes used on freight trains to as great an extent as conditions of equipment will permit. Recent accidents involving loss of life and property, caused by the "chucking" of freight trains, have demonstrated that they are not under the control of the engineer, as required by law. As the impact which causes "chucking" is due to the presence of unbraked cars in the rear of the train, it appears that such accidents may be obviated by requiring a number of cars in trains greater than the 50 percent now required by law to have their brakes operated by the engineer.

Contracts have been let by the New York Central for nearly all the electrical work in connection with its new terminals in New York City and the electrification of its suburban system into and out of that city.

Twenty-five switch engines of the heavy type are being turned out of the Brooks works for the Lake Shore road. As soon as all the switch engines have been delivered, the "pusher" locomotives of the prairie type will be built.

This far in 1905 only five small railway companies, aggregating 270 miles, have defaulted in their interest and been placed in the hands of receivers. According to the Railway Age this is a better showing than was made for the corresponding six months of last year, when six roads, with 302 miles of track, became insolvent.



THE NEWS.  
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.  
A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher  
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Gen. Wood is now taking long walks for his health. He could not walk too far to suit some of his brother officers.

Those Chinese who have adopted the boycott evidently think that anything Irish will go in the United States.

If all the presidential aspirants for 1908 would just concentrate on one of their number and vote for him, he would get a strong vote.

After the Portsmouth hotel keepers get through with him, M. Wille may conclude that the Japanese bill was pretty reasonable after all.

The only thing that is keeping Gen. Miles and Tom Lawson apart in the Presidential campaign is the question as to which one shall head the ticket.

If District Attorney Beach carries out his threat of indicting all the grafters in Washington, what a lot of vacancies there will be in the public service.

Now the English say that King Alfonso is crazy and his engagement to the Princess Victoria is broken off. Pretty poor compliment to pay to his irascibility.

An Iowa minister has formed an anti-sweating golf club. As there are no doors to slam on the links, we would like to know what the membership is going to do?

If all the Spanish veteran associations that are holding sessions in this country had only gotten to Cuba, the war ought not to have lasted more than fifteen minutes.

Canada complains that her imports greatly exceed her exports. Very natural. All those immigrants she has been taking in have to send home for necessities and luxuries.

When President Roosevelt gets through with Russia and Japan he might get Miss Terbell and John Rockefeller to sign a protocol for the benefit of the rest of humanity.

Mr. Canfield declares that the amount of gambling at Saratoga is a sure index of the prosperity of the country. Some of the people who have been going broke against his game think it is merely an index of Mr. Canfield's prosperity.

There has been some criticism of the President's action in connection with the peace conference at Portsmouth. It is said on the one hand that he has been too much of a Japanese advocate and on the other that he has mixed in the affairs of the two belligerents when his services were not wanted. It is hardly necessary to say that neither of these accusations are true and when the official story of the negotiations comes out, as it will do in due time, it will be found that the President's attitude has been scrupulously correct throughout, and, if the conference comes to an amicable conclusion, it will be because the only head of a great power who could do so has brought them together and kept them so without involving the United States in any way and simply by the force of a personality that both sides knew to be strictly honest. It was said that the suggestion of good offices from the United States would not be accepted by either side, in fact that good offices were not wanted from any power. In spite of this President Roosevelt managed to get the representatives of Russia and Japan together at Portsmouth and when it looked as though the conference was to fail, he stepped into the breach and regardless of diplomatic precedents, he did what probably no other ruler would have dared to do, appealed directly to the heads of the two warring countries and kept their representatives at the council table. It was a daring thing to do and probably would have been brooked from no other man in the world. But the Czar and the Mikado knew that they were dealing with a man who had no axe to grind either for himself or for the country he represented. He was the one man who was above political suspicion, and the conference remained together till nothing but the question of money separated them. President Roosevelt throughout the exchanges had no counsellor at his elbow. His Secretary of State was out of the country and his cabinet scattered to the four winds, on vacation bent. He had at most the assistance of an able-bodied stenographer, and with this equipment he has kept the conference together for a fortnight. It may not have been diplomacy according to the old world school, but it was common sense from a plain, level-headed man who knew that all the world, including Japan and Russia was saturated with blood in Manchuria and who was determined to do all that he properly or improperly could to stop the slaughter. Critics of the President may say what they please at the present juncture, but history will rank his handling of the Portsmouth conference as one of the very best examples of statesmanship in a very striking career.

DIDN'T TOUCH THEM  
"FASHION NOTES FOR MEN" WAS A FAILURE.

The Women, After Momentary Digression, Calmly Went on With the Discussion of Various Appropriate Wearing Apparel.

After Mrs. Ponsonby had talked about dressmakers and dressmaking until Mr. Ponsonby was weary, and when Mrs. Dallington had for more than two solid hours discussed gowns, hats, wraps, corsets and feminine apparel in general, Arthur Ponsonby flicked the ashes from his cigar and, turning to Dallington, asked:

"By the way, Fred, where did you buy your shirts?"

"I always get them at Creighton's."

"Do you like his style? I think Mudders makes the sweetest shirts I ever wore. They fit just lovely over the hips, and he seems to have a way of putting in sleeves that is so cunning."

"Oh, I shall have to go to him when I need shirts again. Where do you get your trousers?"

"Mansell always makes mine. I wouldn't think of going to any one else. How much did you pay for that vest. It's just as sweet as it can be."

"Yes, isn't it pretty? Do you know, I bought it ready made. I very seldom do such a thing, but it happened to just fit me and I couldn't resist it. Did Mansell make that coat your wearing?"

"Yes. How do you like it? Do you think it fits me just right across the shoulders?"

"It's perfect. I never saw anything sweeter. You ought to wear gray all the time. It's really very becoming to you. What a cunning little you have. Where do you get your ties?"

"Oh, I wouldn't think of getting a tie anywhere but at Murgenhelm's. Do you like these socks I'm wearing?"

"Dear me! They're awfully cute. I bought some new ones last week, but I like yours better than any of mine. I'm going to have a new pair of trousers cut out just as soon as I can get around to it. What do you think would be a good style for me to get? Would you have them shirred at the knees?"

"No, I don't like them that way. I think I would have them tucked at the ends and cut full at the sides, with deeked-edged seams. Still, if you like them gathered at the top, I—"

"Arthur," exclaimed Mrs. Ponsonby, "have you suddenly gone crazy?"

"Fred Dallington," that gentleman's wife demanded, "what in the world is the matter with you?"

The men shook their heads and denied that they had lost their wits. Being reassured, Mrs. Ponsonby asked Mrs. Dallington how she intended to have her Indian head skirt made up.

"I think," said Mrs. Dallington, "I will have it plaited both in front and behind. Do you remember that denim of mine?"

"Do you mean the pinkish one that Mrs. Blytheleigh made for you?"

Defeated and shamed the two men lit fresh cigars and sat back and were silent.—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record Herald.

Paul and Timothy.

When leaving a London club late one night, Paul du Chailly was accosted by a young journalist who was the worse for liquor. Du Chailly helped the man home. The latter was clear enough to recognize an indebtedness, and asked the name of his benefactor.

"Du Chailly," said the traveler.

"Shall I? All right," responded the journalist.

"No, no, Chailly, Paul, the writer. You know him?"

"Paul the writer? H-m! Courah! I know 'im!" replied the young man.

"But I thought he's dead an' buried years ago. I shay, Saint Paul, courah I know you. Gives me pleasure. An' I shay right 'n my line, you know. Now if Tim'ly ever answered those two letters of yours an' you've got 'riginal manuscript, I'll shay you're well paid for copy."—The Sunday Magazine.

Flowers for the Table.

Even slender purses can afford the luxury of a few flowers for the table in the season of flowers, and no table should be without them. A flowering plant may be substituted for cut flowers acceptably; but, whether a plant or flower be used, only those without heavy odors should be chosen, says the Brooklyn Times. It is wonderful how pretty and tasteful a table may be made with the plainest table service, if the cloth is well laundered, each article arranged with care and order, and there is added the transforming touch of a bunch of bloom. Even a knot of field daisies sets a seal of refinement upon a table which is not to be disputed.

Booker Washington's Daughter.

Miss Portia M. Washington, daughter of Booker T. Washington, was one of the twenty-five young women who were graduated at Bradford Academy, Haverhill, Mass., this year. Miss Washington is the first colored woman to receive a diploma from the institution. She took a course in music, and will shortly go abroad to study music in Berlin.

Ministered to His Enjoyment.

"Tommy, for the land's sake, where have you been for the last two hours?"

"Been havin' a good time with an automobile."

"You don't mean to say you've been taking a ride in one?"

"New! Standin' off on 'bollerin' 'get a horse!' at a feller that was tryin' to make a busted machine go."—Chicago Tribune

Ayer's

You know the medicine that makes pure, rich blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your mother, grandmother, all your folks, used it. They trusted

Sarsaparilla

it. Their doctors trusted it. Your doctor trusts it. Then trust it yourself. There is health and strength in it.

"I suffered terribly from indigestion and this blood. I found no relief until I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Four bottles permanently cured me."

MRS. F. R. HART, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

GILO a bottle. All druggists.

for

Rich Blood

Ayer's Pills are gently laxative. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

MARY OF THE BARE FEET.

One Vital Point Had Been Overlooked in Instructions.

Mary was a raw German girl, but seemed anxious to learn, so Mrs. Herbert undertook the task of instructing her as to her duties in answering the door.

Mrs. Herbert's first "at home" day arrived, and as she was a stranger and very anxious to make a good impression on those friends to whom her letters of introduction had been sent, she gave Mary a special drill at the last moment.

When the first callers arrived, the most exclusive and stylish ladies of the little town, Mary ushered them in gracefully, and then presented herself to her mistress upstairs, cap, kerchief, white apron, silver tray, card, all in correct array and with bare feet.

It had struck her that it would be cooler this warm day, and nothing had been said about feet.—Good Housekeeping.

Feet Swollen to Immense Size.

"I had a terrible trouble so bad that I could not work," says J. J. Cox, of Valley View, Ky., "my feet were swollen to immense size and I was confined to my bed and physicians were unable to give me any relief. My doctor finally prescribed Foley's Kidney and Bladder Pills which made a well man of me." Sold by J. H. Swan.

The Origin of "O. K."

The Boston Herald thinks it has traced the origin of "O. K." and it does not spring from an easy spelling of "all correct." According to the Herald it is Choctaw. There is in that language a word, "Okeh," which means "it is correct," or "I agree or approve." It is often used alone to give assent or approval to a suggestion or proposal. "Okeh" was in common use among whites who had dealings with the Choctaws more than thirty years before the Van Buren campaign. It was a convenient expression where parties understood each other's language imperfectly, and was used to mean "I understand you and approve of what you say," or "I understand your statement and vouch for its correctness."

Ventilating the Bedroom.

Keep your bed and bedroom warm and dry during the day. An open window and a cold room will make the bed damp and cold and will give its unfortunate occupant a severe cold at least, if not worse, says the Living Church. A damp bed is a veritable breeding place of bacteria. Many housekeepers, having heard of the necessity of fresh air, leave the bedroom window open during the day, filling it with cold air when none is needed, and then close the window for the night when the room is occupied and the fresh air is needed in abundance. Any one can see how contrary to common sense such procedure is.

The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it eases the irritation—for a while. You take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WE'LL SEND YOU A SAMPLE FREE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Third Street, New York

CITIZEN OF GERMANY  
GAVE TO THE WORLD FIRST PORTABLE TIMEPIECE.

Idea Developed in Fertile Brain of Peter Hele of Nuremberg—Perfected Invention While in Solitude in the Town Lockup.

History tells us that the renowned Caliph Harun al Rashid sent to the mighty Emperor of the Franks, Charlemagne, as a token of his friendship an hour-glass, then unknown in Europe.

Sand or water-clocks and sundials were for centuries the only known timepieces till the never-resting ingenuity of men invented the large tower-clocks, which usually found their places in the towers of convents, churches, or town halls, and were of the greatest importance to the inhabitants. They usually had an arrangement to strike the half-hours and hours.

It was in the old German city of Nuremberg that, about the year 1500, a locksmith, Peter Henlein (by some erroneously called Peter Hele) invented a portable timepiece, whose moving power consisted of a steel spring, instead of weights and pendulum. He named it after the Latin word "hora-lein," which became in people's mouths orleln, and now in Modern German Uhr. He perfected his first somewhat clumsy, egg-shaped timepieces, which were soon imitated by skillful mechanics of several other countries, though they kept for long years their nickname of Nuremberger Eggs. We find, as an example, watches manufactured in England as early as 1539. Holland also soon manufactured them.

The legends have it that Peter Henlein, when conceiving the idea of making his first timepiece, was greatly occupied by his experimenting to the detriment of his legitimate work of locksmithing, so that his wife often scolded him about it, and he determined to get rid of her torments by having himself locked up in the town's prison. Determined as he was, he presented himself before the austere and worthy council of city fathers and demanded of them to lock him up. They questioned him about it and thought him of unsound mind, and as none of the city fathers could understand his ideas, they sent him home under guard with the request that he be cared for till his illusions should disappear.

Peter was not so easily deterred from his plans, and to have his will he castigated the over-anxious and spying apprentice boy of a neighboring tailor, so that this last-named worthy should feel insulted and have him arrested—which duly happened, and so gave our Peter Henlein the long-sought-for opportunity to study and experiment in the roomy cell of the town lockup without the constant interference of his scolding better half. Here it was that he finished his inventions, so that when after some days—in olden time the course of justice was rather slow—he came before his judges he could show them the first finished horalein, or orleln, as it soon was called.

From these small beginnings the mighty watch industries of our time have sprung. Peter Henlein, born at Nuremberg 1480, died 1540, after he had seen his invention become a blessing to mankind. He received the honor of a monument, which was dedicated at the end of June, 1905. The costs of this befitting tribute were borne partly by the city of Nuremberg and partly by the German Watchmakers' union.

Lots to Learn.

The proprietor of the laundry was greatly disappointed at the showing of the new laundress who had told him she was experienced in order to get the job.

"You have lots to learn," he said, picking up the shirt which she had ironed and examining it critically. "The bosom isn't a bit bad, but the neckband is something fierce. Always remember that the neckband should be ironed so that the collar button can't be put into the hole without the aid of a Barlow knife."

We ourselves, old employees of the place, thought the advice was good and would have thanked him for it, but the new hand, being a girl, of course, broke down and cried.—Atlanta Constitution.

Took a Vacation.

Monday a 13-year-old Westport boy went to work in his father's office intending to keep at it until the opening of school. He worked strenuously sorting envelopes and answering telephones that day. Next morning his father called him at 7 o'clock.

"Get up, Bud," he said, "it's time to go to work."

The little fellow paid no attention to the call. Ten minutes later his father called again. "You'll have to hurry, Bud," he said.

A long-drawn-out groan came from above. "Pop," murmured the boy sleepily, "I guess I'll take a month's vacation."—Kansas City Times.

Fastest Growing Tree.

By crossing the English walnut with the native California species Lather Burbank of Santa Rosa, Cal., has produced the fastest growing tree in the world. The discovery is of value commercially because it will permit of a wider use of what is now a comparatively costly lumber. In fact, Mr. Burbank thinks that the cost may go as low as to allow walnut to be burned in stoves and grate fires.

VIRGINIA FARMS

\$5.00 Per Acre And Up.

WE FURNISH LISTS OF DESIRABLE FARMS AND OLD PLANTATIONS

for sale on our line of road in Virginia. Productive lands with improvements, in desirable communities, with best church, school and social advantages, at \$5.00 and up per acre. We have many Northern and Western people with us already who are delighted with our section. Come and see what they are doing, how they like the country, people, climate, etc. Why stay in the cold North with its short summers and long cold winters, when we offer you here in the sunny South all your present advantages and numerous others at less than one-third of your present investment.

For further information, lists of farms or industrial openings, excursion rates, etc., and our beautiful pamphlet on Virginia, address

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## ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff  
of Able  
Correspondents.

### LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Horace Nelson Sundayed at home.  
The Lake Villa Hotel closed Tuesday.  
Mr. John Wade has sold his place here.  
Mr. and Mrs. Chet Allen visited relatives here Friday.  
Mr. C. Harbaugh and son Harold were in the city Saturday.  
Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Munson spent Saturday in Waukegan.  
Mrs. Frank Jones entertained her sister and husband over Sunday.  
Mr. William Wood and aunt visited Mrs. P. A. Douglas Thursday.  
Mrs. Ben Schramm and daughter spent Sunday in the city.  
Chas. Harbaugh drove to Lake Geneva Thursday.  
Mr. and Mrs. Otis Smith spent Sunday with Mr. James King and family.  
Mrs. J. G. Rowling was in Antioch Saturday.  
Mr. Burtis Overton has sold the drug store to Mr. W. J. Sebor.  
Miss Lillie McMahon visited a few days with friends in the city.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Atwell drove to Antioch Thursday.  
First class dental work guaranteed by F. S. Morrell, McMahon building. 1w3  
Mr. Clifford Nelson is enjoying a weeks vacation, which he is spending right seeing in Colorado.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. Potter and children visited relatives at Geneva Junction a few days the past week.  
Miss Olive Nelson began her first term in the Gavin school Tuesday. Her many friends wish her success.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Waters and son George of Chicago, attended the funeral of their niece, Vera Nelson, Friday.  
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fairman spent Sunday and Monday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Koepfen.  
Mr. Eugene Hawkins left Friday for Valparaiso, where he will attend school the coming year.  
School opened Monday with an attendance of 23 in Miss Collins' room and 22 in Mr. Munson's room.  
The many friends of Mr. H. Nelson, of this place, were sorry to hear of the death of his grand-daughter.  
On Wednesday, August 20, occurred the marriage of Otis S. Smith, of Ivanhoe, and Nettie M. King, of Lake Villa. J. P. Hitchcock performed the ceremony in the presence of many relatives and friends. The residence of the bride's parents was appropriately decorated with flowers. The presents were numerous, both useful and ornamental. The repast was elegant and bountiful. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have the best wishes of a host of friends, who hope that their journey through life will be both pleasant and profitable.

**GRAYSLAKE, ILL.**  
Miss Hazel Edwards went to Waukegan on Monday where she will attend school.  
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tucker visited over Sunday in Chicago.  
Miss Bell Allen has been spending a few days with friends in Wisconsin.  
Henry Barron of Chicago visited over Sunday here.  
Howard Higley, who has been quite ill, is recovering.  
We are glad to report Mrs. N. White on the gain from her recent severe illness.  
Mrs. Sarah Adams moved to Deerfield, her old home, on Wednesday.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Thompson visited friends in Chicago over Sunday.  
Mrs. Gardner and youngest children are visiting relatives at Danville.  
Dr. and Mrs. Summerville visited friends at Muskegon, Mich., over Sunday.  
Mr. Ole Hoen spent Sunday and Monday with relatives and friends in Chicago.  
Miss Pearl Fenlon and gentleman friend spent part of the week with Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Harvey.  
Mr. and Mrs. Beet of Chicago spent Sunday and Monday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Lewis.  
Mrs. Patten of Appleton, Wis., is the guest of her brother, P. A. Robinson and family.  
The corn factory opened here on Monday with a good force of men and women at work.  
I am prepared to do all kinds of dental work and guarantee satisfaction. F. S. Morrell, Lake Villa. 1w3  
Mr. H. Dombaki and O. P. Barron left on Sunday for Denver where they will attend the G. A. R. encampment. They will also visit other places in Colorado.

### MILLBURN, ILL.

Arthur Miller spent a few days with Wm. White this week.  
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Kimball returned from the east last Thursday evening.  
The C. E. business meeting will be at Eugene Clark's on Friday evening, Sept. 8.  
Miss Emma White of Michigan has been visiting with her cousin, Alice Dodge.  
Mrs. A. H. Stewart has been entertaining her niece from Chicago for a week.  
Miss Mabel Bonner started to school in Gurnee last week.  
Simson Ames left last Thursday for Nebraska where he intends to spend the winter.  
Mr. Charlie Humphrey's mother was buried in the Millburn cemetery last Saturday, Sept. 2.  
Ed. Martin took his little niece to Denver, Col., last week, returning the same week.  
I have opened dental parlors in the McMahon building, Lake Villa, and invite you to call. F. S. Morrell. 1w3  
Miss Ruby Hughes and brother Alex. Hughes have been here visiting relatives for a few days.  
Whitlock and Olive Johnson of Chicago rode out in an auto Saturday to call on the Trotters and their brother Kepler Johnson.  
Mrs. Wm. Mitchell and son of Waukegan came out Thursday to spend a week with her mother.  
Mr. Kepler Johnson and his friend Thos. Vent of Chicago spent a few days here this week.

### BRISTOL, WIS.

Mr. Guy Ford is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Kingman.  
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Cornwell spent Sunday with relatives in Salem.  
Miss Emma Lacey, of Chicago, spent the greater part of last week with friends and relatives in this place.  
Mrs. W. W. Jackson, of Rockford, Ill., is visiting with old friends in Bristol and vicinity.  
Mr. and Mrs. Schofield, of Waukegan, Ill., spent Wednesday and Thursday at the home of Geo. Gates.  
Mrs. K. Stonebraker, of Chicago, is visiting with old friends in Bristol and vicinity.  
The Bristol and Hosmer M. E. Sunday schools will hold a joint picnic in Hunt's Grove on Saturday, Sept. 9.  
Mr. Elrie Bishop, of Kenosha, spent Sunday at the home of his father, Mr. E. M. Bishop, of this place.  
Mr. Leslie Holbrook, of Kenosha, spent Sunday and Monday last at the home of Mrs. C. Richtmeyer.  
Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Snyder left on Monday for Denver, Colorado, and various other points of interest in Colorado and Utah.  
There will be an entertainment in the Bristol M. E. church on Monday evening, Sept. 11, given by the Meneley Quartet, of Chicago. Admission, a silver offering.  
Messrs. Wells Curtis and Frank Fox left here on Saturday for Denver, Col. They have gone on the G. A. R. excursion and will spend about fifteen days in Colorado and Utah.  
During the storm on Friday night a bolt of lightning struck Mr. Geo. Gates' barn. It made a hole in the roof about six inches in diameter and splintered other parts, but did not set it afire. Mr. Gates' horse, which was in the barn has lost his hearing from the effects of the shock.

The following from this place enjoyed the excursion to Waukegan on Saturday last: Messrs. Tom Garland, W. A. Rowbottom and Geo. Brown, Mrs. J. A. Rowbottom, Misses Cora and Emeline Bishop, Nettie and Jean Murdoch, Jessie and Ruth Garland, Myra Whitchoer and Jessie Trafford.  
Avoid serious results of kidney or bladder disorder by taking Foley's Kidney Cure. Sold by J. H. Swan.  
**Danger in "Spare Room."**  
The custom of some housekeepers to keep the "spare room" closed at all times and then opening it only for warming just before putting a guest into it, is to put it mildly, very unhygienic, says an exchange. Cold objects, bedding included, when exposed to sudden heat, condense the moisture in the air and consequently each bed is always damp and cold and are the most unhealthy and should be avoided even by guests. Better go to an up-to-date hotel or walk home any number of miles than to sleep in such a bed.

**No Day Off.**  
I just can't get old time to stay And take with love, a holiday. The very mischief's sure to be— The knife must go a mile a minute!

## GROWING IN WEALTH

### FIGURES SHOW PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH.

Comparison of Conditions Prevailing Now and Those of 1860 Shows a Really Marvelous Advance in All Lines of Business Endeavor.

The Southern Farm Magazine has collected some statistics about the South that ought to prove interesting. It makes a comparison between conditions in the entire United States in 1860, just before the war, and conditions in the South in 1904.  
The entire population of the United States in 1860 was 31,443,000, while the population of the South in 1904 was 25,300,000, and this does not count either Missouri or Delaware.  
In 1860 the bank deposits of the United States were \$253,800,000, while in 1904 the bank deposits of the South were \$745,000,000, or three times as much.  
In 1860 the railroad mileage of the United States was only 30,592, while in 1904 the mileage in the South was 62,380.  
In 1860 the pig iron in tons of the whole United States was 884,474, while in 1904 the pig iron of the South was 2,743,313.  
In 1860 the United States mined 16,173,000 tons of coal. In 1904 the South mined 67,700,000 tons.  
In 1860, 4,158,500 bales of cotton were produced in this country, while in 1904 no less than 12,879,000 bales were produced in the South.  
In 1860, 830,450,000 bushels of corn were produced in the United States while in 1904 more than 661,000,000 bushels were produced in the South alone.  
In 1860 the United States had 5,025,798 cotton spindles; in 1904 the South had 8,615,000 spindles.  
In 1860 the value of all the exports from the United States was \$333,576,000, while in 1904 the exports from the South were \$559,242,000.  
In 1860 the property value of the United States was estimated at \$16,169,000,000, while in 1904 the property value of the South was estimated at \$15,500,000,000.  
These figures show that to-day the South has almost as large a population as the entire country had before the war began, that it has almost as large a valuation, and that it has more railroads, more exports, more cotton spindles, and in a general way it is richer in natural resources, bank deposits, pig iron and coal than was the entire republic in 1860.  
No one who looks at these figures can have any doubt as to the future of the South. At no distant day it is bound to be the predominant figure in the country's commerce.

**An Effective Sample.**  
A clergyman was very fond of a particularly hot brand of pickles, and finding great difficulty in procuring the same at hotels when traveling, always carried a bottle with him. One day when dining at a restaurant with his pickles in front of him, a stranger sat down at the same table and with an American accent presently asked the minister to pass the pickles. The minister, who enjoyed the joke, politely passed the bottle, and in a few minutes had the satisfaction of seeing the Yankee watering at the eyes and gasping for breath.  
"I guess," said the latter, "that you are a parson."  
"Yes, my friend, I am," replied the minister.  
"I suppose you preach?" asked the Yankee.  
"Yes, sir; I preach twice a week usually," said the minister.  
"You ever preach about hell fire," inquired the Yankee.  
"Yes; I sometimes consider it my duty to remind my congregation of eternal punishment," returned the minister.  
"I thought so," rejoined the Yankee, "but you are the first of your class I ever met who carried samples." —Tattler.

**An Epigram.**  
During a discussion of Oscar Wilde's interesting posthumous work, "De Profundis," an editor said: "I had the honor of meeting Wilde in London on the opening night of his amusing comedy. The importance of being earnest." A little group of us got supper at the Carlton and during supper the subject of epigrams came up.  
"To Wilde, as the foremost living epigrammatist, the duty of defining an epigram was assigned."  
"He thought a moment, smiled slightly, and then, in his low and pleasant voice, he said:  
"An epigram is a commonplace couched so adroitly that only clever people can tell what it means!"

**Demand for Hay's Novel.**  
Since the death of Secretary Hay the renewal of the old controversy as to the authorship of "The Broadwiners," now generally conceded to have been his work, has caused a great demand for the famous novel in the public libraries of the country. The demand is probably equal to that which greeted the first appearance of the book little short of thirty years ago.

**They Know the Answer.**  
"You never can tell how children are going to apply things," said a public school teacher.  
"The other day I asked the class what a fort was. One boy answered, 'A place to put men in.'"  
"Then what's a fortress?" said I.  
"A place to put women in!" exclaimed the class in unison.

## FRANCE HAS COLD-GIRL TOWN.

St. Etienne, Where Hands That Do Delicate Work Must Not Perspire. St. Etienne is France's "cold girl town," a name it has carried through two or three centuries in which it also has held international supremacy in ribbons, says the Indianapolis News. To-day 30,000 "cold" girls operating 85,000 looms in St. Etienne annually make ribbon enough to tie the earth up in silken bands and throw off streamers to the planets.

For two or three centuries the ribbon making industry has been supreme here. It became a commercial advantage to have loom operators who did not have "nerves" and who did not perspire. This advantage developed to a necessity, and a peculiar species of girls was developed. They are girls who have no "nerves," girls who do not worry or hurry; girls whose hands do not perspire. A perspiring hand now means spoiled ribbons, and so carefully have the feminine hands here been cooled to meet this need that it seems that ice instead of blood runs through the veins of the 60,000 operatives that to-day in St. Etienne make ribbons for the world. At the neighboring lacemaking town of Le Puy it is said that four-year-old girls make lace and that in St. Etienne they are set to work at that age cooling off their hands and controlling their nerves.  
So remarkably has the training succeeded that though many of the cooped-up ribbon weaving rooms are insufferably hot in summer, the girls at the looms do not sweat, and in the entire year's run of millions of miles of ribbon, valued at the looms at \$18,000,000 annually, not \$100 worth of ribbon comes out damaged by perspiration.

### SNAKE AS A HYPNOTIST.

Power Over Its Victims Now Explained on Occult Grounds.  
Hypnotism has been advanced as an explanation of the peculiar fascination exercised by serpents over weak animals which become so influenced by the eyes and body movements of their charmer that they are easily captured. Birds, squirrels and mice are the readiest victims.

According to the instances observed the doomed animals seem to realize their danger, but are powerless to resist the influence. Sometimes a diversion, such as a sudden noise, will break the spell. It may have been, in the instances observed, that the victim was a parent trying to distract the snake's attention from its young and approaching incautiously too near its enemy. Or there may have been an attraction by curiosity or antipathy, the victim becoming careless of its danger through anger or weak through terror. The explanation that a state of hypnosis is induced is reasonable.

The common hen may be readily hypnotized and music renders some mammals incapable of movement. The first move of the snake's victim may be one of curiosity. Then the snake may, even without being aware of it, exert its hypnotic influence and, seeing its prey within reach, naturally avail itself of its opportunity.

**Susceptibility of Widowers.**  
A widower is a tame animal and stands without trying. No woman can scare him. He is overconfident and that is his great weakness. He has been through it all and is not to be caught a second time. He feels impervious to the approaches of woman in any form or guise. The widow finds him a rather knotty problem. He presents difficulties that are wholly absent in a man who has never felt the matrimonial halter draw. He looks upon the widow with amused indifference. But a young and attractive woman who has never been married quickly arouses his sympathies. He, in nine cases out of ten, shows remarkable endurance of her siege of his heart, and we all know that it is but a step from endurance to pity and thence to embraces. His doom is quickly sealed. —Washington Post.

**The Envelope in the Window.**  
If you were in a certain Irish town and were looking out for lodgings you would probably come to the conclusion that none were to be had, for, search as you might for the familiar "apartments to let" notices so often seen in the windows of houses in other places you would search in vain. Instead you might observe fastened by the flap to the window a clean white envelope. This is an indication to all whom it may concern that apartments are to be had within. This curious custom is greatly in vogue at the seaside health resort, Killybeg, County Clare, where all houses that have apartments to let exhibit a white envelope.

**The Only Way to Safety.**  
The Sydney Bulletin tells of a motoring doctor who ran into and captured a pedestrian. He looked behind him, and seeing the man still prone, made a circuit and ran back, intending to stop beside and help him. But the motor shot a yard or two beyond the mark and hit the man again just as he was getting up. The doctor turned his car once more, and was cautiously steering near to the prostrate sufferer, when an excited spectator rushed from the sidewalk, and shaking the victim, exclaimed: "Look out! He's coming at you again!" whereupon the man scrambled up and started to run.

**Used for Pneumonia.**  
Dr. C. J. Bishop of Argon, Mich., says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia with good results in every case." Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

## Off With the Old On With the New



That Good Old Suit has Seen Its Best Days

**GET ANOTHER ONE**  
That has the good shoulders and close-fitting collar, characteristic of K. N. & F. clothes. Possibly the "good old suit" is K. N. & F. made, and you know the new one will be even more satisfactory, because they are better each season. If the "good old suit" is not one of ours, then you have paid more for it than for the same quality, style and fit in K. N. & F. make. At any rate, see our Fall line and get posted on the new styles and effects.

**CHASE WEBB**  
MAIN STREET ANTIOCH, ILL.

**THE THIRTEENTH YEAR**  
OF THE  
Kenosha College of Commerce  
begins NEXT TUESDAY.  
BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND ENGLISH.

### HOW MOROS MAKE FIRE.

Simple Apparatus That Can Always Be Depended Upon.  
There is still in use among the Moros a curious apparatus for making fire. The apparatus consists of a bamboo stick, a bit of china and tinder. The whole, connected with cords, is worn at the belt of the owner. When he wants a fire the native takes the bamboo firmly in the left hand and in his right hand holds the bit of china by the finger and thumb and on the thumb side he pinches a bit of tinder. The edge of the china is then struck sharply down and along the bamboo. A bit of the bamboo is scraped off, not much, because the wood is hard and the outside has quite a glaze, but enough to be made incandescent by the stroke, producing a bright and long spark. The tinder catches this spark and flame is the result. Very little practice is required to enable even a novice to light a fire by this means.

**Signs of Ancient Tragedy.**  
Dr. Sellin, an archaeologist, found some odd relics in excavations he made at Tannach in Palestine. Among them was the skeleton of a Canaanite lady surrounded by the skeletons of five children from about 4 to 16 years of age. A bronze knife among the remains seems to point to a tragedy which must have occurred shortly before everything was covered up, for the ornaments of the lady, the large jars for holding provisions, and a little bronze figure of Astarte were found untouched. There were also several valuable jewels. Some ancient letters were unearthed at the same place. One of them reads: "To Ishtarwan, Aman-hazir, may Adad preserve thee! Send thy brothers with their carts and send a horse, thy tribute, and presents and all prisoners who are with thee to Megiddo on the day of the reception."

**To Harness the Stars.**  
A man who is fond of working out statistics and astronomical calculations, figures that the cotton factories of Lancashire, England, at present spin about 155,000,000 miles of thread a day, so that in six seconds they make enough to go around the earth. In one month they spin enough to reach from here to the moon. The product of eighteen days would reach from the sun to Neptune. Counting 110 working days to the year, it would take them, at this rate, 500 years to spin enough thread to reach the nearest star.

**Prussian Convict Escapes.**  
By pulling down the wire in his cell, breaking through the wall and climbing over several roofs, a convict escaped from the prison at Breslau, in Paris.

Foley's Honey and Tar is peculiarly adapted for chronic throat troubles and will positively cure bronchitis, hoarseness and all bronchial diseases. Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

The Brooke Barlow Investment Co.  
has Money To Loan  
on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest. Inquire 129 BANK OF ANTIOCH.

**R. W. Churchill,**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Grayslake, Ill.

**F. S. MORRELL,**  
DENTIST.  
McMahon Block. Lake Villa, Ill.

**The Girl That Got Away.**  
"I've been married for more than twenty years," Jefferson De Angella is reported as having said recently, "and to one wife. That's quite a record for this profession!"  
"I had a near engagement once," he observed. "It was long before I met the present Mrs. De Angella. The girl was charming and I probably should have hunted up a parson with her had I not lost her through my own carelessness."  
"There was plenty of work to be done those days, and frequently I let weeks go by without so much as seeing my fiancée. Once a whole month passed in this way. At the end of that time my conscience smote me and I called at the house. The girl was goodness itself and my conscience smote again. Accordingly, I went out and ordered sent to her a set of Dickens which I had wanted myself for a year and which I could very ill afford. I paid \$2 down on the volumes and agreed to pay twenty-five cents a week all the rest of my life."  
"Two days later I saw in a newspaper that my intended had married another man."  
"Years afterward, when she had little children at her knee, I was still paying for those books."  
"Ah, the fickleness of woman!"

**Practical Gratitude.**  
With almost poetic reciprocity, Fred Newhard, an industrious youth of 18, secured the release of his friend, Jacob Muth, from prison, says an Allentown dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Last year Muth saved Newhard from drowning at Atlantic City. Muth had been arrested for fighting, and was committed in default of \$500 bail. When Newhard heard of his plight he offered to become bondsman, but was not accepted because he is a minor. Promptly selling a house he owned for \$2,000, he walked into the sheriff's office and threw down the \$500 bail demanded in gold, which the magistrate was bound to accept.

Foley's Kidney Cure makes the diseased kidneys sound so they will eliminate the poisons from the blood. Sold by J. H. Swan.

**Ayer's Pills**  
Keep them in the house. Take one when you feel bilious or dizzy. They act directly on the liver. **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE**  
Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use



# THE DIAMOND RIVER

BY DAVID MURRAY

## CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued.)

"Indeed, sir?" said Monbodo. Then he laughed a gentle laugh and winked at her eyes together. "You were not the only one," he said, looking mightily foolish, but as if he thought he were looking mighty wise.

"Indeed, sir," said the stranger. "Before we have finished a conversation which promises to be interesting," said Monbodo, "you must favor me with your name."

"I beg your pardon," said the stranger, for Monbodo had chosen to be incommunicable. The doctor repeated his request, and the stranger bowed, and said: "Smith, sir—plain Smith."

"Plainsmith?" said the doctor. "Thank you. My name's Bonbodor. Tom Monbodo, medical practitioner. Everybody knows me. Look here, Plainsmith. If you knew our deceased friend intimately, you know how fond he was of a little game of chess, eh?"

This was said with an infinite look of fatuous cunning. The listener's heart fairly rocked within him, and Monbodo's vacuous-looking eyes saw how the question had hit him.

"Now, look here," said the doctor, "when I trust a man, I trust him. When I don't, I don't. Now, I trust you, Plainsmith. There has been something queer about our deceased friend ever since he returned to England. There have been people after him—dangerous people."

The stranger leaned forward to listen, and the wily Monbodo made his speech at times scarcely understandable, the better to assure himself of the other's eagerness.

"Now," with a flourish that almost lurched him from his chair, "what did those people want? What does this Jethroe Jones want? What does this Jethroe Jones want? Harvey Jethroe's got a million, hasn't he? Isn't a million good enough for anybody? Now they're both howling about—what d'ye think? Come, what d'ye think?"

"Why, I suppose," said plain Mr. Smith, "it's something they attach a value to, if they're making a noise about it."

"Yes," returned Monbodo, with a sudden apparent want of interest in the whole business. "I suppose it is."

"Here," said his friend, arousing him with the crook of the walking stick. "Don't you go off to sleep just as you're getting to be such capital company. Seemed cut up, did they?" said Mr. Smith. "Any notion what they'd lost?"

"That's tellings," returned Monbodo. "But I know where something is, and if anybody knew the use of it, I'd pay to be taught. You bet I should make a scholar."

"Why?" asked Mr. Smith. "What's it worth?"

"Worth?" cried Monbodo. "Harvey Jethroe wasn't a liar. He said it was worth millions and millions—hundreds of millions. Here's Jethroe Jones has got wind of it. I don't know how. He says the same. Here's Harvey Jethroe, heir to his uncle's million, and he's weeping mad, because—" Monbodo paused in full harangue. "Ha, ha! You thought I was going to let the cat out of the bag that time, didn't you? Well, something's lost. That's enough for you and me, isn't it? There's a mean-spirited pair or they'd offer a reward. Why, ten thousand dollars wouldn't be anything to them. It'd be a lot to me."

"You know where to look for it, eh?" said Mr. Smith. "Ah, you're a cunning fellow, you are, and no mistake. You don't let anybody walk around you, do you?"

"No, sir," returned Monbodo, with a superb gravity, "I do not."

"Your jolly good health," said Mr. Smith. "I hope I can appreciate a gentleman when I meet one, and I meet one here. A bright and shining ornament, sir."

"Well," said Monbodo, "I'll trust you. No, I won't."

The appreciator of Mr. Monbodo's gentility glared as if he could have wrung his friend's neck with pleasure, but he controlled himself.

"Well, doctor," he contrived to say, with some pretense of staidity, "I happen to know what poor old Jethroe's wishes were. You mentioned a game just now. If what you know about has got anything to do with a game, I might tell you what to do with it. I might even like to buy it."

"Hundred millions' worth," said Monbodo, nodding like a sleepy owl. "Heap o' money, that."

"Do you know what to do with what you've got? Look here! don't you go to sleep, you know, just as you're getting so interesting! Do you know what to do with it?"

"Sell it, Jethroe," said Monbodo—"Jethroe junior. He was crying about it last night. Blush for him. Crying like a child."

"Pooh!" said Mr. Smith, "he won't give you anything like value for it. You trade with me now. You let me know what it is, and I'll do a trade with you."

"All right," said Monbodo, "I'll show you. You wait here."

He walked from the room with a slightly unsteady gait, but once out of view he became very much more sober than he commonly was at that hour of the day. He visited his bedroom and returned, carrying a revolver and the satchel Jethroe had given him the day before, with the labors of the skilled lithographic artist within it.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

During Monbodo's absence, brief as it was, plain Mr. Smith was in a hundred different frames of mind, and bent upon as many varying forms of action. The first, the most natural and the most enticing idea, was to knock Monbodo on the head so soon as he had convinced himself of the truth of the document he carried and to make a bolt for life and fortune. But there were many excellent reasons against this course of conduct, inviting as it was. To rob Monbodo seemed at first sight a reasonable part of proposition, but there were arguments against even that. To achieve possession by purchase unless every other method of acquisition were proved im-

possible, did not even occur to Mr. Smith. To buy what could be had by fraud had always seemed to him a foolishness. And "this way and that dividing the swift mind," he leaped to a plan which he perfected in his rogue's fancy at the very instant at which Monbodo lurched back into the room.

"Is that the article?" asked the doctor. He held the case tightly and jealously in both hands and allowed an inch or two of the parchment to be visible, with a fragment of a chess problem, where a rook stood on its own square with a knight beside it.

Plain Mr. Smith was a man of resource, but at the sight of this simple-looking object his joints relaxed and his head swam and his eyes were dazzled. He stretched out shaking hands toward it, but Monbodo leered knowingly and drew it further away.

"Is it any good?" he asked. "Good!" gasped his companion. "The man who owns that and knows what it means—"

He was unable to finish his sentence and broke off short with an agitated groan. He made a great effort and pulled himself together.

"You needn't be afraid of me, doctor," he said. "I can tell you what to do with that lot. Let me have a closer look at it."

"So you shall," said Monbodo. He was a great artist, and he knew how, if the stakes he pretended to play for had been real, the stress of this moment would have braced and sobered him. "So you shall. But this is business. Stand over there."

The other obeyed word and gesture instantly, and he and Monbodo were separated by the length of the room. The doctor drew the revolver from his breast pocket and laid it before him on the table. It was unloaded, but it looked as imposing as if there had been six men's lives within it, and Monbodo was not fond of loaded firearms. He drew a single leaf of parchment from the satchel, and then, taking the weapon in his right hand, he held out the leaf.

"Come and take this," he said, "and go back to look at it."

Plain Mr. Smith advanced, looking Monbodo in the eye. The doctor had not the appearance of a man who was consciously brave, and plain Mr. Smith was a blood-stained desperado, who had carried his life in many lands as men in a spoon-race carry an egg in a teaspoon. He walked up to Monbodo very slowly, quelling him with his eye as he advanced, and Monbodo's rubies lost their vivid color and took tones of mauve and magenta. And plain Mr. Smith walked right up to the platel barrel and took the shaking leaf from Monbodo's hand, and then, without a word, possessed himself of the satchel, which still lay upon the table.

"Now," said he contemptuously, "we'll have a look at these, and then we'll talk business. But that thing down," he added, indicating the revolver. "If it's loaded you'll be doing a mischief with it."

He stretched out his hand with such a perfect coolness of mastery that Monbodo allowed him to seize and take away the weapon. He opened it at the breech, spun the chambers, and seeing that it was empty, threw it to the seat of an armchair a yard or two away, and began to examine the contents of the satchel.

"Yes," he said, "I've seen all these before. They're right enough."

He had been as cool as a cucumber in his defiance of Monbodo's revolver, but he broke out in blotches of perspiration, and his hand trembled visibly as he held these little leaves of parchment, which to his imagination gave their owner the cue to uncounted millions.

"Do you know what to do with these?" he asked, and he was so brusque and intense that he fairly frightened Monbodo, who could think of nothing better to say than that he had a sort of general idea. "A sort of a general sense ticket for an idiot asylum," said plain Mr. Smith. "Do you know how to find the key to the statement these things have got for the man who can understand 'em?"

"Yes," said Monbodo. "I know enough." He heartened himself by a great exercise of resolution. "I'll thank you to give me my property back again."

"All in good time," said plain Mr. Smith. "You sit there, and don't you trouble yourself."

So Monbodo sat and mused within himself as to what he should do with this bold and overbearing adversary. He had won in a measure. He had persuaded Jethroe's pursuer that he had found the thing of which he had been so long in search, and Monbodo was fairly satisfied, further, that the man no longer doubted Jethroe's death. But if he had perhaps succeeded in this enterprise so far as his employer's interests were concerned, he had no doubt whatever as to the completeness of his failure as regards to his own. Jethroe had signified a means through which a few loose thousands might be made by swindling the unprincipled. Plain Mr. Smith was not in the least likely to part with any thousands for what he held in his hand already, and it began to afflict Monbodo to think that Mr. Smith might even detect the fraud which had been played upon him, and take personal vengeance upon his deceiver. He was indeed bound to find out the truth sooner or later. Monbodo wondered why he had not estimated this certainty at its full value earlier. He felt very, very sorry for himself and he wept a few tears. It was his time of day for being low-spirited, for one thing.

"I'll tell you what," said plain Mr. Smith, "you and me'll go up to Chicago together and get an expert to solve these problems. Here's a plan of the chess-board with the key on it. When we've got the message plain and straight, we'll go out to South America together."

"How do you know it's South America?" asked Monbodo.

"Oh!" his companion answered with a jeer. "I've known that much a year or two. When shall you be ready to come to Chicago?"

"But I don't want to go," said Monbodo tearfully. "I want my property back again, that's what I want."

"You can please yourself, you know," said Mr. Smith. "I'm going, and I'm going to-night. I shall start by the midnight mail."

"If you don't give me my property," said Monbodo, hankering in hand and tears in full flow, "I shall call in the police."

"Oh, dear, no," said Mr. Smith. "You won't do that, you know, because you stole this property yourself."

"No, I didn't," wept Monbodo. "It was given to me. I mean I found it."

"Well, now," said plain Mr. Smith. "It's been given to me—I mean I found it—and I'm going to stick to it till I get it translated."

"Then," said Monbodo, "I'm going to make a clean breast of it, and tell relatives of deceased."

"Hold on there!" said Mr. Smith, seizing him as he began to lurch away.

"You release me, sir!" exclaimed Monbodo, with fragile dignity. "I am going to do my duty to honorable family. They're ready to give ten thousand down in ready money. That's inducement to any honest man to do his duty."

"You sit down and talk business," said Mr. Smith. "How do you know whether I'm willing to pay until we've had a chance of talking things over?"

"I am going to do my duty," said Monbodo, and by this time he was really persuaded that he was on his way to a noble action. He waved the adversary aside, and made for the door, but Mr. Smith suddenly laid hands upon him, and an unexpected display of agility and strength flung him into an armchair, where he sat down so hurriedly and heavily that he left his wits behind him. The chair must have been an unusually solid piece of furniture, for except that it recoiled a foot or two under Monbodo's impetus, it was unaffected by his plunge into it. But Monbodo himself was absolutely as indifferent as the chair. He made not a movement and gave no sign of life for a quite considerable number of seconds, during which plain Mr. Smith stood watching and listening with bare teeth and gleaming eyes. Then the half-recumbent figure heaved one great sigh; the limbs and hands began to disengage themselves as if for slumber. Whether Monbodo thought of all this rough and novel method of being put to bed or no, he gave no sign, and in a minute he was snoring softly like a man who might practice one deep and vibrating note on the violinello over and over again. Mr. Smith sat and watched and listened until he was persuaded that Monbodo was really and truly asleep. Then he gathered up the leaves of parchment, inserted them in good order in the satchel, bestowed all in a roomy pocket and left the sleeper to his sleep.

## CHAPTER XIX.

Jethroe laughed like a tornado when Monbodo told the story, or partially told the story, of his own discomfort. The doctor strove to enlarge upon his own cunning, upon the resource and artifice he had displayed, but it was all of no avail to stay Jethroe's mirth, and the big man laughed until he was fairly tired.

"But now," he said, at length, "this lets me through. I start for town this morning, and I want you with me, Harvey. Good-by, Monbodo! I am really very sorry for you. If you played your cards properly you might have had an easy two thousand out of Mr. Smith. But cheer up, doctor; you haven't made a bad thing of it after all. We must turn to and pack, Harvey."

That afternoon saw them in Chicago. Jethroe took quiet lodgings, and his nephew, acting on instructions, went back to his hotel and waited there. He had not long to wait, for on the following morning there came a telegram from Jethroe, instructing him to draw ten thousand dollars, to pack for a voyage, and to proceed to New York. He obeyed the telegram, and he had long since been taken by a tide he had no power to resist. His uncle was beforehand with him at New York.

"We sail to-morrow for Rio Janeiro," said Jethroe. "In seven weeks from now we shall be at our journey's end; and you will see what only one white man's eyes have seen before you, the greatest storehouse of riches in the world. That gang of thieves and murderers is all gathered together in Chicago, Harvey. They are working the problem. He laughed in his hoarse, hoarse way. "We have a clear field, and if they track us they can be made welcome. I have one method of welcome they don't dream of."

(To be continued.)

## Interesting Listening.

The art of interested listening has been neglected in late years. The casual conversationalist has the mortification of seeing his listener's eyes rove hither and thither restlessly about the room, while his whole attitude is one of inattention. Naturally enough, the talker feels that he is making a bore of himself, and shuts up abruptly, and oftentimes somewhat humbly, while if he be an old person he concludes that good manners are lacking in the young, or generation. To be interested in other people, with a personal interest which is not in the least the prying importance of small-minded people, is a distinct attribute to grace of character. It is, besides, one of the greatest compliments that can be paid to the other person. Like or dislike him, but nevertheless be interested.

## No Waited.

"Supposing you wait here in this comfortable seat by the elevator while I match these two samples of ribbon," said Mrs. Mayfair, sweetly, to her husband, who had been entrapped into going shopping with her, says Lippincott's. When she came back she said contritely:

"Have I kept you waiting an unpardonably long time, you poor dear?"

"Oh, I haven't minded it," he said cheerfully. "I just jumped on to a car and ran out to the League grounds and saw most of the ball game, and then I took a little spin in the park with Dorion in his new auto. Did you match the samples?"

"One of them. It's so provoking. I'll have to come in again to-morrow, for they are closing the store now."

Never censure people because they happen to be rich. They may be just as respectable as you are.



## Shade for Small Stock.

Most farmers make some attempt to provide shade in the pasture for their horses and cows, but let the swine, sheep and poultry go without it, which is certainly a mistake, for all animals and birds like shade in summer. It is an easy matter to erect a number of small shade places on the pasture, and at small expense, if one is willing to invest the small amount of labor necessary. If there is a wood lot on the farm what is easier than to cut a number of poles to use for posts, and then a number of lighter branches to use as the foundation for the roof. Set the poles firmly in the ground, making four posts for the corners, then, with the branches and a lot of waste hay or straw, a thatched roof is easily constructed.

Spend enough time on the work to make it strong enough so that the wind will not blow it over. When you finish



you will have a shade house something like that shown in the cut, and the stock will enjoy it and be all the better for it. They would thank you for it if they could, so spend a little time building some, even two or three, by way of experiment.—Indianapolis News.

## Feeding Too Many Fowls.

When the hatching season is over there is no necessity for retaining the roosters, as the hens will lay without their presence, and their room is valuable, while they cost more for food than they are worth, says Farm and Fireside. It is well to retain the best of the early pullets, but all pullets that do not show evidence of thrift or of reaching maturity before winter should be disposed of. The young cockerels should be disposed of just as soon as they are large enough for market or the table. It is better to give the growing stock plenty of room than to crowd them. The poultry house is usually a warm place in summer when well filled with birds, due to the animal heat of the bodies, and the flock should consequently be reduced to the lowest number consistent with the facilities.

## Potato Quality.

The quality of potatoes is the subject of interesting tests by the New York Experiment Station. There is reason to believe that good quality is developed in a soil temperature of 65 degrees to 75 degrees, and the tubers growing from one and two to five inches below the surface are subject to these conditions. Great fluctuation in the soil temperature is detrimental to the best development of potatoes, and tubers growing too near the surface are subject to this fluctuation. A too low temperature also injures the development of ripening and the soil texture probably has something to do with ripening and flavor. Hence, if potatoes are planted shallower than three inches or deeper than six inches the conditions are unfavorable.

## Shropshire Ram.



THE CHAMPION SHROPSHIRE. This champion Shropshire ram is owned by George Allen, of Vermillion County, Illinois.

## Treatment for Fence Posts.

A cheap and effective method of preventing the rotting of fence posts is said to be practiced by French farmers. The posts are piled in a tank and the whole thickly covered with a quicklime, which is gradually soaked with water. Another plan, used in this country, is to char the posts to the depth of half an inch, and then dip them in coal tar, but the coal tar should be so used as to extend above the surface of the ground, when the posts are in place. While this may not prevent decay, yet it will prolong the period of durability of the posts.

## Borrowed Troubles.

There are people who have genuine troubles, but the woe of genuine trouble is nothing compared to troubles which are expected and which never come. Too many farmers borrow trouble when it rains, because of the fear that the rain will continue too long—the downfall will be too great. When it discontinues for a few days the fear and the prediction is that a drought is in prospect that will destroy the crops. All this borrowed trouble is wholly unnecessary, and if it affects the general result at all, it affects it for the worst. It is better to be cheerful and make the most of conditions as they arise and take chances for the future without worry.—Journal of Agriculture.

Working in the Wheatfield. Most people are probably familiar in a general way with the principles and methods used in wheat shocking. Yet there are details the conformation to or neglect of which makes all the difference between a first-class job and a poor one. I wish to show here some of the details which make for convenience and excellence in the work, says a Rural New Yorker writer.

I find the following plan of setting up a shock most satisfactory: Set down four bundles in a row and follow with one in the middle on each side. Now place a bundle in each of the four vacant places and put on two caps. For caps select bundles with long straw above the hands. They will cover the shock better and will not fall off so easily. Place the heads of the caps in the direction from which the strongest winds blow. If the heads face the wind the caps will not blow off as readily as they will if the butts face it.

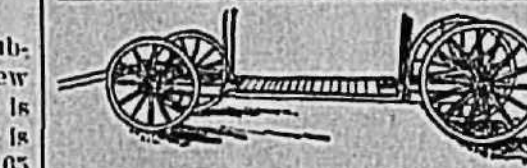
Here are a few general suggestions: If the shock has been set up as here directed it will contain twelve bundles. Experience teaches that this is very nearly the right number. Some little variation, of course, is allowable. But if a shock is much smaller it lacks stability, and the same is true if the shock is much larger, especially if the wheat is dead ripe. When the wheat is dead ripe the heads stand out, and, especially in a large shock, the bundles are liable to fall down. If the heads stand out it is a good plan to hug the shock tightly before capping. In a large shock slightly green wheat is apt to mold. When starting a shock if convenient start it in the middle of the bunch of bundles. This will save the time and labor involved in carrying bundles around the shock.

## Weather Fakes.

The United States Weather Bureau takes no stock in the monthly and seasonal forecasts by the so-called "weather prophets" whose predictions are based upon signs of the moon, conjunctions of planets, and other astronomical phenomena which, as far as scientific men can learn, have no appreciable influence upon our atmosphere. Frequently, of course, they hit a snow storm or cold wave in winter and thunder and wind storms in the summer, as all are liable to occur in their respective seasons, but to predict the nature of the weather more than three days is not possible by the National Weather Bureau, even with constant connection with hundreds of observing stations in all parts of the continent. All forecasts sent out by the Weather Bureau are based upon actual conditions at the time, but the unexpected often happens to upset what seems likely to occur.

## Low-Down Rack for Corn.

Whoever raises sorghum for any purpose but grazing and cuts corn stalks whole will need a low-down rack for this sort of work. No job on



LOW-DOWN RACK.

the ordinary farm is more laborious than cutting and handling this kind of sorghum and anything that facilitates the lifting and loading is a good thing to have. It saves both time and muscle, for both corn stalks and sorghum, and especially the latter, are very heavy to lift and load on a high rack. In the absence of a "low-down" wagon, a rack like the accompanying illustration will be found to be a great help.

## Production of Hogs.

There is little danger of an overproduction of hogs. The difficulty is to get enough of them. Curtailing the production will not send up the price correspondingly, as people will pay only just about so much for any one kind of meat, and then will turn to something else. There should be millions more hogs produced every year than are. With an animal as prolific as the hog there is no reason why the supply should not be adequate to meet the demand. It is doubtful if the farmer can raise any animal that is more profitable than the hog.

## Farm Notes.

Poor food for the cow and poor treatment effect the milk supply.

Cows in the stable can be protected from flies; nets and screens are both used.

Sponge off the horse thoroughly and dry him well before putting him in his stall.

New York City consumes on an average about 35,000 sheep and lambs weekly.

Do not use any preservative to prevent milk from souring; keep it cool and clean.

Pick tomatoes as soon as they begin to turn color and spread them out under glass. This will help them to ripen quickly.

Pull up onions as soon as the bulbs are well formed and leave them on the ground until cured. Then spread them thinly under cover until wanted.

Try five or six moth balls in each nest, but be careful that they do not touch the eggs. Persian insect powder scattered under the hay helps much.

Keep outside leaves of grape vines cut off, also weak shoots. This will let the sun ripen the grapes and throw the strength of the vine into the fruit instead of the foliage.



It is naturally presumed that the dear lady in Chicago who wants to put a ban on Mother Goose reads Homer to her little lap dog.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

When the Kaiser has completed his task of looking after other people's business he might go home and spend a few months building his own fences.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The popular contempt of warfare against the mosquito proves the capacity of the American public for straining at a gnat and swallowing an epidemic.—New York Mail.

A man is largely determined by his environments. Christopher Columbus might have been a New York policeman for twenty years without discovering even a poolroom.—Puck.

If old man Sherman had only waited around long enough to see the peace envoys start for Portsmouth he might not have omitted such a cantankerous opinion about war.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Another plot has been discovered in Constantinople the purpose of which was the removal of the Sultan. The Sultan's time is all filled dodging bombs when he is not dodging bills.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Turkey has ordered in France a torpedo boat destroyer, three gunboats, two transports and artillery fittings, and it is rumored that as soon as these are delivered the Sultan intends to put out his tongue at the Czar.—London Punch.

The "lingo" of the yellow fever reports might be applied to the daily news from the Agricultural Department at Washington. New "fool" and "sub-fool" are constantly appearing under Secretary Wilson's nose.—Springfield Republican.

Portland, Me., is scouring the country for subscriptions to its Thomas B. Reed memorial fund. They want \$50,000 and have on hand about \$15,000. Tom wouldn't have approved this dunning his friends for such a purpose.—Boston Herald.

Our old friend, Wu Ting Fang, is said to have been commissioned by the Pekin court for the task of forcing this country to a fair course of treatment of Chinese subjects. The childlike Mr. Wu knows us well, and how to pinch where it will hurt us the worst.—Buffalo Courier.

The Russian government, according to a St. Petersburg dispatch, has decided to issue a second \$10,000,000 loan. The amount is said to be \$10,000,000. The Russian internal loan of \$10,000,000 last March came like pulling teeth, this one, it is fair to presume, will be like killing the nerve.—Hartford Courant.

The dirt at Panama isn't flying, and the government has at last decided that it won't fly until sanitary conditions are so improved that a sufficient number of workmen can be attracted to the isthmus. The original idea that the only thing needed to insure the canal was the money has been substantially modified.—Buffalo Courier.

So many subjects of his majesty Edward VII. fear that America's future is threatened by China and Japan, the yellow peril, that there comes an irresistible temptation to remind them that the United States has managed to increase some 70,000,000 in population in the last century without an original market. We can probably play along.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, has been tried, convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$10,000; but still holds on to his seat as a Senator from Oregon. The salary, mileage and perquisites of Senator Mitchell for a year will about pay his fine, but this is a new way to use the office of United States Senator, and will probably be very unpopular.—Louisville Post.

The suggestion that there be a national celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birthday next January was to be expected about this time. The day will surely be observed in various places, and one of them should be Boston, which Franklin ran away from at an early age. A truly national celebration, however, might be difficult to manage.—Springfield Republican.

It would be interesting to know how much money has been spent, first and last, on the search for the north pole. When the imposing total has been ascertained, the question may be asked whether more profitable results would not have been obtained if the money had been spent in some other way. The backers of an arctic explorer have a right to spend their money on him if they please, but they would benefit humanity more if they put their dollars into model tenement houses or consumption hospitals.—Chicago Tribune.

A woman swearing offends no more against morals than a man swearing, but she offends more against manners, and by about as much as we are the more shocked at her swearing than at his, by so much do we hold manners above morals.—Life.

Sparks from the Wire. New York hotels are crowded as never before at this time of year.

Boston, Mass. Picture Frame and Moulding Makers' Union is discussing requesting a shorter workday.



## FEVER'S AFTER EFFECTS

Old Not Disappear Until the Blood Was Renewed by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Typhoid fever is sometimes called nervous fever. During the course of the fever the nerves are always profoundly disturbed, and when it is over they are left so sensitive that the patient has to be guarded against all excitement. In the tonic treatment then demanded, regard must be paid not only to building up flesh but also to strengthening the nerves. A remedy that will do both, make sound flesh to repair waste and give new vigor to feeble nerves, is the most convenient and economical. Such a remedy is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

One proof of this is the experience of Mr. Charles Worth, of East Vassalboro, Maine. He says: "I had a severe attack of typhoid fever late in the fall which left me very weak and debilitated. My heart palpitated, my breathing became difficult after the least exertion and there was numbness in both hands. I suffered in that way for fully six months. As I did not grow out of it, did not in fact see the slightest improvement, as time passed, I decided to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as I knew of some cures they had effected in cases like mine.

"Almost as soon as I began taking them I could see decided improvement and after keeping on with them for several weeks I was completely well. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a most valuable remedy, and I am in the habit of recommending them to others afflicted as I was."

When the nerves ache and tremble it means that they are starving. The only way to feed them is through the blood, and the best food is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are absolutely guaranteed to be free from opiates or other harmful drugs. They are sold by all druggists, or may be obtained directly from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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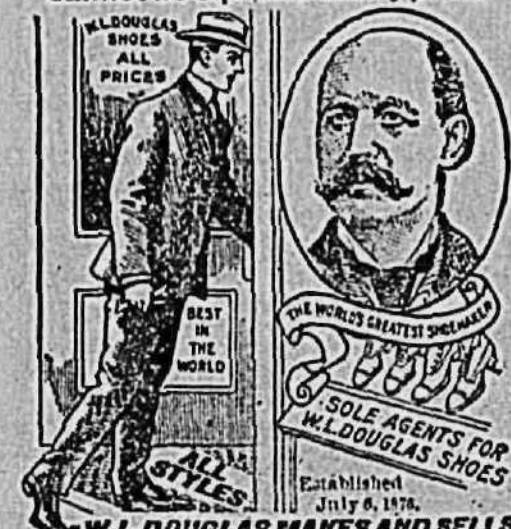
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**W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S \$3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MAKE IN THE WORLD.**  
\$10.00 REWARD to anyone who can produce this statement.  
W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wear qualities, achieved the largest sale of any \$3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost \$5.00 to \$7.00. The only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.  
If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

**W. L. DOUGLAS Strong Made Shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.50.**  
CAUTION—In buying W. L. Douglas shoes, take an authentic name, genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.  
WANTED: A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.  
Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear away. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles  
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nausea, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.  
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Best of all cures for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.  
Consumption

## SOLAR MARVEL SEEN.

SAVANTS AND LAYMEN WITNESS ECLIPSE OF SUN.

Camille Flammarion, French Astronomer, Sees Flames of Burning Hydrogen Gas 31,100 Miles High—Clear Sky Makes Observation Easy.

Savants and laymen over a major portion of the civilized world gazed on the sun as eagerly as Zoroastrians Wednesday. The blazing life-giver passed behind the moon in his daily march across the heavens, the result being the phenomenon so important to scientists and so mysteriously fascinating for the multitude—a total eclipse.

The United States was not fortunate enough, however, to be in the path of totality. Only the skirt, or penumbra, of the moon's shadow passed over this country, while the complete shadow, or umbra, took a slanting path from Hudson's Bay to Southeastern Arabia. In this tract, from which the direct rays of the sun were totally blocked for a few minutes, many parties of astronomers set up their apparatus in the hope of making observations which would render more intimate the world's acquaintance with the mighty ball of fire about which it revolves. Three American expeditions, stationed in Spain and Morocco, were among the number.

From Assuan, Egypt, comes the news that the British, American and Russian expeditions enjoyed perfect weather, and made valuable observations. The period of totality was two minutes and twenty-four seconds. The corona, or fiery atmosphere, which envelops the sun, was of moderate size. In the City of Tripoli, which has had the novel experience of two total eclipses in the past five years, the American, French and Italian scientists were also aided by a cloudless sky. The total eclipse lasted three minutes and four seconds there.

Two minutes before the period of totality the inexplicable shadow bands began to flicker over all smooth surfaces on the earth, and were particularly clear. The corona was developed evenly, and Professor Todd of Am-



PATH OF THE RECENT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

herst College, head of the American expedition, made many excellent photographs. Bailey's beads—a ring of bright spots sometimes seen around the rim of the moon just as it completely covers the sun—were not in evidence.

Astronomers gathered at Almazán, Spain, from all parts of the world to observe the total eclipse of the sun. Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer, was assisted by his wife, M. Flammarion said after the eclipse: "Clouds prevented a perfect observation. But it was accurate despite them. The design of the corona was not so beautiful as that of the eclipse of 1900, but the contrast was greater. In the eclipse of 1900 the sky was black. To-day it was gray. I found the corona was decidedly circular, typifying maximum solar activity."

"In 1900 the corona was oblong, showing minimum activity. To-day I saw flames protruding to nearly a height of 50,000 kilometers (31,071 miles). They were flames of blazing hydrogen gas. They protruded from the side in 1900. I saw the double corona, but not the famed irregularity of heat."

In Washington, D. C. the sun was covered with clouds during a part of the period of the eclipse's duration. Professors Skinner and Hall, and Messrs. Hall and Hammond studied the phenomenon from the United States observatory. New York and Boston were deprived of even a glimpse of the eclipse by clouds and fog. Observations were made from the university observatory in Cincinnati, and four groups of sun spots, each of considerable size, were seen. Columbus, Professor C. Lord photographed the eclipse.

Whether any epoch-making discoveries have been made, such as the finding of the intra-Mercurial planet Vulcan, or the analysis of the composition of the corona, will not be ascertained until the expeditions make the detailed reports.

J. Howard Lacombe, the one time associate of the railroad king, Tom Scott, and of Andrew Carnegie, the ironmaster, is a clerk in the pension office at Washington.

Senator Clark of Montana has furnished means to defray the expenses of an expedition to explore the unknown mountains of his State.

Senator Bacon of Georgia has had conferred on him the title of the "grand cordon of Ohefecab" by the Sultan of Turkey.

## VERMONT ENTERS THE WATER.

Description of Battleship Taking First Dip at Quincy, Mass.

The battleship Vermont was launched at Quincy, Mass., Thursday forenoon. She is one of the largest and most powerful of the ships of war constructed for the United States navy. She is of 16,000 tons burden with a length of 450 feet and extreme breadth of 76 feet 10 inches. She will be required to steam 18 knots an hour for four consecutive hours.

The main battery will consist of four 12-inch breech loading rifles, two mounted forward and two aft; eight 8-inch breech loading rifles and twelve 7-inch breech loading rifles. In the secondary battery will be twenty 3-inch 14-pounder rapid fire guns; six 1-pounder automatic guns; two 1-pounder semi-automatic guns; two 3-inch fieldpieces; two machine and six automatic guns. The 12-inch pieces will be mounted in pairs in two electrically controlled balanced elliptical turrets. The 7-inch guns will be mounted in broadside on pedestals on the gun deck behind 7-inch armor.

The hull of the battleship is of steel throughout. It is protected at the water-line by a complete belt of armor 9 feet 3 inches wide, having a maximum thickness of eleven inches for about 200 feet amidships.

The engines are of the vertical, twin-screw, four-cylinder, triple-expansion type, of a combined horsepower of 16,500. There are twelve boilers placed in six water-tight compartments. There are three funnels, each 100 feet high above the base line.

The Vermont was designed as a flagship. The quarters provide accommodation for a flag officer, a chief of staff, nineteen ward room officers, ten junior officers, ten warrant officers and not fewer than 761 men, including sixty marines.

ROADS READY FOR STRIKE.

Baer Denies Anthracite Miners Will Go Out Next Year.

In spite of President George F. Baer's emphatic statement that there will be no strike in April, 1905, when the present agreement between the anthracite operators and the United Mine Workers, under decision of the anthracite strike commission, expires, the action of the Reading and other coal carrying roads in Pennsylvania during the last few months, indicates the opposite.



Since vague rumblings of discontent on the part of the anthracite miners have been heard the Reading and Pennsylvania, especially the former, have been laying up unusual quantities of coal. It is significant that an official, high in the Reading Coal and Iron Company, recently declared that by next April the company would have on hand a supply of anthracite sufficient for one year. Should President Mitchell remain firm in his announced intention of presenting the miners' ultimatum to later at the conclusion of the agreement now in force a strike surely will follow.

Should Baer and the operators agree to meet Mitchell the latter's demands are certain to be refused, and the anthracite regions again will be the scene of a monster strike. Since the last strike, however, conditions have changed considerably, and, for a variety of causes, the miners would find themselves face to face with a greater uphill fight. Storage of coal by operators shows they will be more prepared for the crisis in 1905 than they were in 1902, and the miners' chances of producing a fuel famine will be diminished accordingly.

The miners' offset this, however, by declaring that, as the soft coal agreements, where such have been made, will expire simultaneously with the life of the anthracite strike commission's decision, the United Mine Workers, which have jurisdiction in both hard and soft coal fields, will inaugurate a universal strike.



**MEN'S AFFAIRS**

Rear Admiral Schley is said to smoke the strongest cigars made.  
Ed Green, the Texas railroad man, and son of Hasty Green, has become a practical fop.  
Baron Komura, leading member of the Japanese peace commission, speaks English well and French a little; while M. de Witte, head of the Russian party, speaks French readily and English not at all.

John D. Rockefeller and Dr. Washington Gladden, who has scored "talented money" so thoroughly, were school-boys together in Tioga county, N. Y.

Thomas Greenway, ex-premier of Manitoba, estimates that within the next few years more than \$75,000,000 will be spent in western Canada in railroad construction.

Thomas F. Ryan patronizes a newspaper press clipping bureau and has been flooded since the Equitable expose. He requested only favorable notices, and it is said that he has not had a clipping in more than ten days.

## How They Know.

Here is a bit of wisdom gleaned from the head waiter. According to him the trained observer can tell whether or not a man has been used to servants all his life by the intonation of his voice when calling some one to wait on him. The person who has been used to bossing other people around says, "James," or whatever the name of the servant may be, with a falling inflection, while the one who, until lately, has been accustomed to waiting on himself, gives "James" the rising inflection, as if in supplication. "And that," said the waiter, "is a dead sure sign. A man may cover up most other tell-tale marks, but he can't get away from that."

## SENATOR SULLIVAN

Says He Has Found Doan's Kidney Pills Invaluable in Treating Sick Kidneys.

Hon. Timothy D. Sullivan of New York, Member of Congress from the Eighth New York District and one of the Democratic leaders of New York State, strongly recommends Doan's Kidney Pills.

Senator Sullivan writes: "It is a pleasure to endorse a remedy like Doan's Kidney Pills, having found them of greatest value in

eliminating the distress caused by sick kidneys, and in restoring those organs to a condition of health. My experience with your valuable remedy was equally as gratifying as that of several of my friends.

"Yours truly,  
(Signed)  
"TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN."  
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.  
For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

## Hamming Birds.

When I first crawled in among the bushes close to the nest the little mother darted at me and poised a foot from my nose, as if to stare me out of countenance. She looked me all over from head to foot twice. Then she seemed convinced that I was harmless.

She whirled and sat on the nest edge. The hatchlings opened wide their hungry mouths. She spread her tail like a flicker and braced herself against the nest side. She craned her neck and drew her dagger-like bill straight up above the nest. She plunged it down the baby's throat to the hilt and started a series of gestures that seemed fashioned to puncture him to the toes. Then she stabbed the other baby until it made me shudder. It looked like the murder of the infants. But they were not mangled and bloody. They were getting a square meal after the usual humming bird method of regurgitation.

They ran out their slender tongues to lick the honey from their bills. How they liked it! Then she settled down and ruffled up her breast feathers to let her babies cuddle close to her naked bosom. Occasionally she reached under to caress them with whisperings of mother love.—Country Calendar.

## Love's Young Dream.

Father—Now, see here! If you marry that young pauper, how on earth are you going to live?  
Sweet Girl—Oh, we have figured that all out. You remember that old hen my aunt gave me?  
"Yes."  
"Well, I have been reading a poultry circular, and I find that a good hen will raise twenty chicks in a season. Well, the next season that will be twenty-one; and as each will raise twenty more chicks, that will be 420. The next year the number will be 8,400, the following year 168,000, and the next 3,360,000! Just think! At only 50 cents a piece we will then have \$1,680,000. Then, you dear old papa, we'll lend you some money to pay off the mortgage on this house."

## OUST THE DEMON.

**A Tussle with Coffee.**  
There is something fairly demonic in the way coffee sometimes wreaks its fiendish malice on those who use it.

A lady writing from California says: "My husband and I, both lovers of coffee, suffered for some time from a very annoying form of nervousness, accompanied by most frightful headaches. In my own case there was eventually developed some sort of affection of the nerves leading from the spine to the head.

"I was unable to hold my head up straight, the tension of the nerves drew it to one side, causing me the most intense pain. We got no relief from medicine, and were puzzled as to what caused the trouble, till a friend suggested that possibly the coffee we drank had something to do with it, and advised that we quit it and try Postum Coffee.

"We followed his advice, and from the day that we began to use Postum we both began to improve, and in a very short time both of us were entirely relieved. The nerves became steady once more, the headaches ceased, the muscles in the back of my neck relaxed, my head straightened up and the dreadful pain that had so punished me while I used the old kind of coffee vanished.

"We have never resumed the use of the old coffee, but relish our Postum every day as well as we did the former beverage. And we are delighted to find that we can give it freely to our children also, something we never dared to do with the old kind of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum Coffee contains absolutely no drugs of any kind, but relieves the coffee drinker from the old drug poison.

There's a reason.

## ABOUT HINDOO CREMATION.

The Funeral Pyre and the Rites Before the Burning.

Toward the upper end of the ghats is the burning ground. There are no steps here, but a slope of beaten dirt. Stop half an hour and you may see every step of the cremation rites, says Outing. Sitting on stone ramparts above, to the right and left, are friends and relatives of the dead ones. The figure to the right, huddled up in a bright-green wrap, is of the lowest caste of Hindoo and keeps the mut shield near by, where the sacred fire for igniting every corpse is for sale. You hear hoarse, loud cries of "Ram Ramam!" and, behold, a burial procession is coming down the slope. Four men carry the corpse slung between two bamboo poles and cry to the good Ram. He is the personification of filial love and thus it is meet that they should call him to witness. They swing down to the river and immerse the corpse. It is wrapped in a white shroud stained with red blotches. Then they lift the head slightly out of the water, splashing water five times upon the mouth. Others in the meantime are building a wooden pyre, made of fagots sold near by, and when finished standing three feet or more above ground. The corpse, its dark color showing through the dripping shroud, is then placed on the wooden altar and covered with fagots. This done, all but two mount the ramparts and watch the final ceremony. Of the two remaining, one pours oil upon the wood from a small clay dish, while the other goes to the firehouse above. He soon returns with a long straw wisp, blazing at one end. He advances to the corpse's head, touches it with the wisp and then circles the pyre five times, touching the head each time until the fifth, when he places the blazing wisp beneath the feet and the whole pile bursts into flame. When all is consumed the ashes are raked into the river and float away to bliss eternal.

## A CLEAR COMPLEXION.

**A Simple Home Treatment for Blackheads, Red, Rough and Oily Skin and Rash, Ringworms.**  
If you are afflicted with pimples, blackheads, red, rough or oily skin, or disfiguring humors, you will find this simple home treatment most agreeable, speedily effective and economical. Gently smear the face with the great emollient skin cure, Cuticura Ointment, but do not rub. Wash off the ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely. Repeat this morning and evening and you will soon be rewarded with a skin soft, white and clear. Cuticura Soap, the best toilet and complexion soap in the world, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, will preserve, purify and beautify the complexion and keep the skin in a healthy condition, preventing blackheads, pimples, eruptions or the return of eczema and other skin troubles. Used as a shampoo it cleanses the scalp of crusts and scales, removing dandruff and promoting the growth of the hair. For red rough hands, itching palms and painful finger ends, Cuticura Soap and Ointment achieve marvelous results, often in a single night.

## By Different Paths.

Banker—Young man, I began at the bottom and worked my way up to where I am.  
Genial Burglar—I got in a room above and worked my way down.

## Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Always gives immediate relief in all throat troubles.—F. E. Bierman, Leipsic, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1901.

## Feminine Charity.

"That little episode," began Miss Edlerich, "reminds me of a story I read when I was a little girl."

"What a wonderful memory you must have," interrupted Miss Youngblood.

Many who formerly smoked L. E. cigars now smoke Lewis' "Single Binder" straight 6's. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Careless application of the whip has blinded many horses.

"Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" gave me prompt and complete relief from my rheumatism. B. T. Townbridge, Harris R. R. N. Y.

A projecting upper lip shows malignity and avarice.

Mrs. Winslow's Secord's Remedy for Children teething, colic, diarrhea, indigestion, etc. 25 cents a bottle.

**AT BED TIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK**

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs and is prepared for use as easily as LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE.

All druggists or by mail 25c. and 50c. Buy it to day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Address, W. F. Woodruff, Inc. N. Y. C.

**LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE**

ANYONE CAN MAKE MONEY selling goods from our collection of valuable recipes for making Biscuits, Cakes, Cookies, etc. Write for FREE CATALOGUE. L. E. M. N. Y. Box 104, Merchants, N. Y. C.

**DRUNKENNESS AND DRUG HABIT**  
Cure for Drunkenness and Drug Habit. No. 104, Merchants, N. Y. C.

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**"I Am Afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water"**  
Sore Eyes, etc. B. N. U. No. 98-1005.

Write to Advertisers, please do not fail to mention you saw the advertisement in this paper.

## STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private life to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers a great many years.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

**Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.**

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me."

## HAVE YOU COWS?

If you have cream to separate a good Cream Separator is the most profitable investment you can possibly make. Delay means daily waste of time, labor and product.

**DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS** save \$10.00 per cow per year over all gravity setting systems and \$5.00 per cow over all separating separators. They received the Grand Prize or Highest Award at St. Louis.

Buying trashy cash-in-advance separators is penny wise, dollar foolish. Such machines quickly lose their cost instead of saving it.

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Send today for new catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

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## PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

**FOR WOMEN**  
troubled with illa peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is markedly successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for use.

**TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES**  
For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.  
Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.  
THE PAXTINE COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

## Cheaper Lands

**BETTER CROPS**  
That is the story in a nutshell of the wonderful Canadian Wheat Lands which we now offer for sale at \$12.50 PER ACRE on easy terms for settlement at \$12.50 PER ACRE. Write for full particulars. B. T. Townbridge, Harris R. R. N. Y.

Write us now for our offer to allow one farmer in each locality to accompany one of our grand excursions and inspect the wonderful land. Full description mailed free. Write to us: NORTH HAVEN, L. A. D. & J. H. T. Co., Peoria, Ill.

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Lv. Chicago. 8:30 AM—No. 5, Daily except Sunday. 10:40 AM  
1:30 PM—No. 7, Daily except Sunday. 3:45 PM  
4:30 PM—No. 15, Daily. 6:30 PM  
6:30 PM—Daily except Sunday. 6:30 PM  
8:30 PM—Sunday Special. 10:40 AM  
2:45 AM

GOING SOUTH  
Lv. Antioch. 6:57 AM—Daily except Sunday. 8:50 AM  
7:35 AM—No. 14, Daily. 10:20 AM  
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Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halsted street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.  
GEO. KUHNAPF, Agent, Antioch.



SEQUOIA LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Brethren always welcome.  
The Eastern Star meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

### Danger in Forcing Children.

Labor tears down the mental faculties of the child, causing the mind to become dwarfed and stunted at an early age when subjected to continual hard work, as in field and factory. While enough physical exercise is necessary to the development of the brain, too much has the opposite effect. The mind must be stimulated by the right kind of diversion, and in order to attain the best results must choose for itself, according to the mental and moral responsibility of the individual. The parent should be the judge of this and should not for any reason be too severe with children at an early age, lest by overstraining any of the functions of the body or brain they become prematurely deranged.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Like Finding Money.

Finding health is like finding money—so think those who are sick. When you have a cough, cold, sore throat, or chest irritation, better act promptly like W. C. Barber, of Sandy Level, Va. He says: "I had a terrible chest trouble, caused by smoke and coal dust on my lungs; but, after finding no relief in other remedies, I was cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds." Greatest sale of any cough or lung medicine in the world. At J. H. Swan's drug store; 50c and \$1.00; guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

### How Wine is Colored.

Most people think white grapes make white wine and dark grapes make red wine; it is a popular error. Red wine is made by fermenting grape juice and grape skins together, and white wine is made by fermenting grape juice alone. The juice of white and dark grapes does not differ in hue. In each sort of grape the juice is almost as colorless as weak lemonade. Champagne is made of a grape so dark as to be nearly black, but the juice of that nearly black grape is quite as pale as that of the ordinary white grape.—London Tatler.

### Cured Hemorrhages of the Lungs.

"Several years since my lungs were so badly affected that I had many hemorrhages," writes A. M. Ake, of Wood, Ind. "I took treatment with several physicians without any benefit. I then started to take Foley's Honey and Tar and my lungs are now as sound as a bell. I recommend it in advanced stages of lung trouble. Sold by J. H. Swan."

### Botanist's Favorite Flower.

The great botanist Linnaeus had for his favorite flower the fragrant rose-tinted little twin flower. Concerning it he is quoted to have answered, when asked by a friend if it grew by the shores of a Swedish lake, "Nay, she lives not here, but in the middle of our largest woods. She clings with her little arms to the moss and seems to resist very gently if you force her from it. She has a complexion like a milkmaid, and oh! she is very, very sweet and agreeable." The only painting of Linnaeus which is in existence shows a small sprig of this flower in his buttonhole.

That's it.  
What we need from day to day  
Life's riddle to unravel,  
Is light enough to see the way  
And strength enough to travel.

## KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's  
New Discovery**  
FOR CONSUMPTION  
Coughs and  
Colds

Price  
50c and \$1.00  
Free Trial.  
Surest and Quickest Cure for all  
THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES,  
or MONEY BACK.

## FOR THE PLAIN GIRL.

Possible to Cultivate Beauty of the  
Finest Sort.

A good many girls are considered pretty, and plain girls cast a somewhat envious glance at them, and each murmurs inwardly, "Oh, dear, how I wish I were pretty!"  
Cheer up, poor little plain girls, for you can be victorious over your prettier sisters. Remember that the face should be the true index of the heart and soul.

By cultivating amiable emotions and noble desires the countenance which does not possess outward loveliness will in time have a beauty of a finer and more appealing nature than was ever attained by perfect features and a rose-leaf complexion.

When one meets a plain girl who is a heart-felt Christian, trying to walk in the straight road, unselfish, loving and pure-minded, her plain face becomes a sort of revelation of the heavenly soul hidden through the surface of plainness, just as the most priceless jewels are discovered in the most unlovely localities.

Remember, plain girls, what the great poet Spencer wrote, "For of the soul the body form doth take."—Boston Globe.

### Got Off Cheap.

He may well think, he has got off cheap, who, after having contracted constipation or indigestion, is still able to perfectly restore his health. Nothing will do this but Dr. King's New Life Pills. A quick, pleasant, and certain cure for headache, constipation, etc. 25c at J. H. Swan's drug store; guaranteed.

### POLITENESS OF THE IRISH.

Humor in Answers Always Meant to Be Agreeable.

A friend sends me the following delightful bit, cut from some paper: "It is well known that the Irish peasant (no doubt from a sense of politeness) will seldom disagree with a tourist, but likes to give an answer which he thinks will be agreeable to the questioner. Last summer a gentleman from Liverpool while out for a sail on Carlingford Lough was caught in a gale. Knowing the danger, Pat made for the shore. 'Why are you going in?' said the visitor; 'there's not much wind.' 'No,' replied the boatman, 'but, sure, what there is av it is mighty powerful.' An angler tells how, when in quest of fish, he asked a small bare-legged boy if there were any fish in a certain river. 'There is, yer honor,' 'What sort of fish?' 'There do be trout and eels, yer honor.' 'Any salmon?' 'There do be an odd one,' 'Any thermometers?' 'Them does be there, too, yer honor; but they comes up later in the season.'—Fishing Gazette.

### Are You Engaged?

Engaged people should remember, that, after marriage, many quarrels can be avoided, by keeping their digestions in good condition with Electric Bitters. S. A. Brown, of Bennettsville, S. C., says: "For years, my wife suffered intensely from dyspepsia, complicated with a torpid liver, until she lost her strength and vigor and became a mere wreck of her former self. Then she tried Electric Bitters, which helped her at once, and finally made entirely well. She is now strong and healthy." J. H. Swan, druggist, sells and guarantees them, at 50c a bottle.

### MARRIAGE IMPROVES A MAN.

Woman's Idea, Is That Wife Drums Manners Into Him.

"Did you ever notice how it improves a man to be married?" This query was propounded by a young southern woman here. "You can always depend upon it that it is a married man who shows you all the small courtesies in an elevator; it is a married man who stands up for you in the street car and it is a married man who does all the chores at a picnic. The most thoughtless, irresponsible kind of a single man often becomes a veritable model of amiability after he gets him a wife. I suppose his wife has so drummed good manners into him that he has to keep practicing all the time to keep in trim. I believe business men have more respect for a married man, too. They succeed better in everything they do. Why, only the other day there was a baseball game between the married men and the single men. Who won? The married men, of course. And you can't tell me their wives did not have something to do with it."—Philadelphia Record.

### A New Jersey Editor's Testimonial.

M. T. Lynch, Editor of the Philadelphia Post, writes: "I have used many kinds of medicines for coughs and colds in my family, but never anything so good as Foley's Honey and Tar. I cannot say too much in praise of it." Sold by J. H. Swan.

### Heard Maine Had Blown Up.

A few days after the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, and while the whole world was excited over the event, a Frenchman came out of a lumber camp in New Hampshire and made his appearance in Gorham depot. Stepping up to the station agent in a state of great excitement, he asked if Maine had blown up. The agent replied that it had. Tears came into the poor fellow's eyes as he said: "I got a sister; she live down to Rumford Fall; I suppose she blow up with him."

### First Cabbage in England.

Cabbages were introduced into England in the sixteenth century.

# BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Many people who are neglecting symptoms of kidney trouble, hoping "it will wear away," are drifting towards Bright's Disease, which is kidney trouble in one of its worst forms.

# FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

stops irregularities, strengthens the urinary organs and builds up the worn-out tissues of the kidneys so they will perform their functions properly. Healthy kidneys strain out the impurities from the blood as it passes through them. Diseased kidneys do not, and the poisonous waste matter is carried by the circulation to every part of the body, causing dizziness, backache, stomach trouble, sluggish liver, irregular heart action, etc.

If you have any signs of Kidney or Bladder trouble commence taking **FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE** at once, as it will cure a slight disorder in a few days and prevent a fatal malady. It is pleasant to take and benefits the whole system.

### How to Find Out.

You can easily determine if your kidneys are out of order by setting aside for 24 hours a bottle of the urine passed upon arising. If upon examination it is cloudy or milky or has a brick-dust sediment or small particles float about in it, your kidneys are diseased, and **FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE** should be taken at once.

### G. B. Burhans Testifies After Four Years.

G. B. Burhans of Carlisle, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I wrote you stating that I had been entirely cured of a severe kidney trouble by taking less than two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure. It entirely stopped the brick-dust sediment and pain and symptoms of kidney disease disappeared. I am glad to say that I have never had a return of any of those symptoms during the four years that have elapsed, and I am evidently cured to stay cured, and heartily recommend Foley's Kidney Cure to any one suffering from kidney or bladder trouble."

### Two Sizes, 50c and 100c.

**SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY  
JAMES H. SWAN**

### Huge White Ant's Nest.

A curiosity brought from Jamaica to the Maryland Academy of Sciences, is a huge white ant's nest. It is about three and a half feet in diameter, and is formed from the sap of a tree. The ants build at the base or in the branches of trees. They construct from the inside, much in the same manner as hornets do their nests. The ants' nest has much of the appearance of a hornet's home, except that the color is different, being dark brown.

### African Elephant Doomed.

Unless public opinion is kept informed as to what is going on, there is very little hope that the African elephant can be preserved. In the first place, owing to its far larger growth of tusks, this species is the main object of the ivory hunter. The African ivory is the whiter, the harder and the dearer of the two. Also the tusks are very much larger than those of the Asiatic elephant, so that the hunter gets more money for less trouble—or rather, did get it, for hunting the elephant for its ivory can now only be carried on in Asia in parts of the forests of Burmah, or "by permission" in certain districts of India.—County Gentleman and Land and Water.

### Attacked by a Mob

and beaten, in a labor riot, until covered with sores, a Chicago street car conductor applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and was soon sound and well. "I use it in my family," writes G. J. Welch, of Tekonsha, Mich., "and find it perfect." Simply grab for cuts and burns. Only 25c at J. H. Swan's drug store.

### Had Poor Opinion of Lawyer.

One of the quaint characters well known to old-timers of Portland, Ore., was Robert E. Bybee, familiarly known as "Bob" Bybee. He was a justice of the peace in Portland for many years. On one occasion, when a jury was being impaneled, one of the jurors, a well-known attorney, asked to be excused because he was a lawyer. "Well," said Bybee, "I guess that all the law you know isn't going to disqualify you from serving."

### Lost His Independence.

Bacon—I never speak of the Fourth of July as Independence day.  
Egbert—Why not?  
—Yankees Statesman.

### Few Suicides in London.

London has fewer suicides than any other great capital. While Paris has 400 suicides per million per year, London has only ninety.

## DOG NURSED PIGGIES

AN INCIDENT OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Two Little Orphans Given Sustenance That Donor Could Ill Afford—Correspondent Describes Scene as Great Picture of Charity.

Mr. George Lynch, the London war correspondent, contributes the following little thumbnail sketch of war. He is describing a scene which he beheld while marching with the Japanese troops:

"While the hot air was palpating with the vibrations of a heavy cannonading a regiment of Japanese troops were crossing a narrow ford of the river just south of Liao-yang. A long stream of the sturdy, plodding, little men was dammed up on the bank, where a struggling village had come under the range of Russian fire. In one of the streets a few rods back we had passed a piteous incident of war. A sow was lying dead, killed, apparently, by the fragment of a shell, and around her some of her lean offspring were raising pitiful cries, so human and baby-like. Occasionally one or other of them would suck again ineffectually at the maternal source of food-supply that yielded not, and then would gaze with uncomprehending, wondering eyes at its prostrate mother. Hunger and dismay were never more expressively voiced than in the cries of these little piggies. While waiting at the water's edge for our turn to cross, a Japanese Tommy nudging my arm, pointed to two, evidently of the brood, who were following a dog with shrill importunate cries. She was a lank and hungry-looking beast, with tattered, mangy-looking coat—one of those mongrel outcasts of canine society, the carrion-dogs or scavenger-dogs to be found all over China. Very obviously a possessor of a litter of her own, her gaunt, protruding ribs seemed to protest against the tax of maternity. The lean hungry piggies chased her, walling all the time beseechingly.

"Although she dodged one way and another she was unable to shake them off—they still followed screeching at her heels. Then she walked into the shallow water—they dashed in after her, but after a few feet the water gurgled in the open mouths, and they beat a retreat, and from a knee-deep distance the pair continued their supplications—they could no longer follow her. Standing in the water, she turned her head round slowly and looked at them. She blinked her solemn eyes as if considering, and there was not one builder of the Tower of Babel or inhabitant thereof who could not have understood the language of that cry that the two little orphans kept up. Then she stepped back towards them and the bank, and she walked. In a second the pair were sucking ravenously, still standing in the water. The merry little gumen laughed, and some of them cheered, and she looked around at the strange guests with patient eyes. It made the greatest picture of charity I had ever seen. She waited until they had had their fill, and then they spluttered back to the bank grunting satisfaction if not gratitude. One of the onlookers, who probably enjoyed the repetition in his regiment of being an English scholar, addressed me: 'All children—all mothers—all world—all same.' I think I understand what he meant."

From this anecdote Mr. Lynch passes on to an eloquent appeal on behalf of the widows and orphans of those wonderful soldiers who have been dying so heroically for their country. And as one reads some of the stories Mr. Lynch tells, one begins to realize what horrors and tragedies lie behind all this military glory that has made the world wonder. The number of killed and wounded in this awful war on the Japanese side is already 200,000. It requires no very vivid imagination to realize what all this means of misery to women and children and old people.

### A Fixture.

After the old Scandinavian divinity had been ejected from their stronghold in the north there was a farewell family gathering among the roots of the ash tree Yggdrasil at which various plans for the future were discussed. "Well," said the serpent Midgardorm, which had formerly twined around the earth, "it doesn't make any difference to me what the rest of you are going to do, but I've got a permanent job among the very best people." "Some vulgar dime museum," sneered Thor, who, as is usual with people who carry a hammer, was an habitual knocker. "Dime museum!" hissed Midgardorm. "Well, I guess not! I'm to be the only original sea serpent." And she glided out toward the summer resort district and proceeded to hunt up a press agent.

### Dewey's Victory Done in Chinese.

Gov. Smith of Vermont asked Admiral Dewey's Chinese cook about the battle of Manila bay, and the cook gave this description: "Salee uppe bay, admiral makee uppe mind dam quick. Bly and bly, shotee go big guns, bumee, bumee. Admiral say go ahead, gild by any old time. Then bangee, bangee, bangee. Puff. Muchee smoke, lot noisee, Spanish fleet go helloo. Allee done."

### In Greater Georgia.

"They've turned Brown out of the church." "That's nothin'. He lit right in an' mapped off another county, an' built another church!"—Atlanta Constitution.

# The Dodging Period

of a woman's life is the name often given to "change of life." Your menses come at long intervals, and grow scantier until they stop. The change lasts three or four years, and causes much pain and suffering, which can, however, be cured, by taking

# WINE OF CARDUI

### Woman's Refuge in Distress

It quickly relieves the pain, nervousness, irritability, miserableness, fainting, dizziness, hot and cold flashes, weakness, tired feeling, etc. Cardui will bring you safely through this "dodging period," and build up your strength for the rest of your life. Try it.

You can get it at all druggists in \$1.00 bottles.

"EVERYTHING BUT DEATH  
I suffered," writes Virginia Robson, of Easton, Md., "until I took Cardui, which cured me so quickly it surprised my doctor, who didn't know I was taking it."

### AVOID ALL MORBID SUBJECTS.

Writer Ascertains Many People Think Themselves to Death.

Thousands of people actually think themselves to death every year by allowing their minds to dwell on morbid subjects, says Suggestions. The idea that one has some incipient disease in one's system, too thought of financial ruin, that one is getting on in life without improving prospects—any of these or a thousand similar thoughts may carry a healthy man to a premature grave. A melancholy thought that fixes itself upon one's mind needs as much doctoring as physical disease. It needs to be eradicated from the mind or it will have just the same result as a neglected disease would have.

Every morbid notion and every nagging worry should be resisted to the utmost, and the patient should be protected by cheerful thoughts, of which there is a bountiful store in every one's possession. Bright companions are cheaper than drugs and plasters. The morbid condition of mind produces a morbid condition of body, and if the disease does happen to be in the system it receives every encouragement to develop. We need more mental therapy.

### Doctors Could Not Help Her.

"I had kidney trouble for years," writes Mrs. Raymond Conner, of Shelton, Wash., "and the doctors could not help me. I tried Foley's Kidney Cure, and the very first dose gave me relief, and I am now cured. I cannot say too much for Foley's Kidney Cure." Sold by J. H. Swan.

### Highest Type of Man.

The highest type of man is undoubtedly the man with the truest sense of his obligations to the race. No man liveth to himself alone. The man who lives least for his own particular benefit and most wisely for that of humanity is the man who lives the truest and best life. Here is where the measure of the true value of money is found. The man who puts so high a value on money that he regards it as worth more than reputation over-values it. The lagoon, who says in all circumstances, "put money in thy purse," will steal. Money to him is worth more than honesty.—Exchange.

## Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

## QUEER DINING ROOMS

MEALS EATEN IN THE AIR AND UNDER THE SEA.

Two Occasions on Which the Spires of Cathedrals Figured in Repasts—Diving Bells and Submarine Boats Used by Eccentrically Inclined.

One of Blondin's most applauded feats was making an omelet while balancing on his rope at a dizzy height. When crossing Niagara he performed this culinary exploit, which he subsequently repeated in England in many strange situations, not the least being above the Thames, which he crossed more than once.

The summit of Salisbury's spire was used as a kitchen in 1655, when a plumber named Handley, having surmounted its height of 400 feet, proceeded with the utmost nonchalance to cook an ample repast, consisting of a shoulder of mutton and a couple of fowls. Again, in 1762, when the same spire stood in need of repair, James Grist, to whom the job was entrusted, cooked and ate a dish of beans and bacon to the astonishment of the crowd collected below.

On one occasion five adventurous spirits under the leadership of a certain Pierre Roubaud, taking with them cooking utensils, scaled the spire of Bayeux cathedral. On reaching the gigantic gilded statue of St. Michael, which then stood on the summit, they proceeded to cook their dinner, which they ate with great gusto, much to the amazement of the onlookers, whose health they drank at the conclusion of the feast.

Descending from sky to sea we find, one warm July day of 1900, the American submarine Argonaut running smoothly along thirty-five feet beneath the surface. On board was a party of guests invited by Capt. Lake to undergo the novel experience of partaking, while beneath the surface, of a dinner cooked under the water. The meal was a brilliant success, as too, were the supper and breakfast served six months later, under similar conditions, on board the Holland boat Fulton.

A diving bell was some years since utilized as a kitchen to supply a repast for half a dozen convives who, for a wager, had undertaken to cook and eat a dinner of half a dozen courses beneath the water. This entertainment, which took place at Naples, was held in emulation of a somewhat similar achievement by six gentlemen who had used a diving bell for partaking of a meal cooked on board a barge moored near at hand.

In 1706 one James Austin laid a wager of \$500 that he would cook a plum pudding ten feet beneath the surface of the Thames, near Rochester. The bet was easily accepted, and many people flocked to the appointed locale to watch this strange exhibition of the culinary art. Enclosed in a tin pan, in the center of a sack of lime, the pudding was lowered beneath the water, where for two hours and a half it remained. It was then taken up and partaken of by a committee, who declared that Austin had won his wager, the pudding being, if anything, overdone.

Once more mounting aloft, we climb the old elm at Wallon Hall to the platform erected by that eccentric naturalist, Charles Waterton, who entertained thereon six acquaintances to dinner. The dishes were cooked on another platform erected on a neighboring tree, whence they were dispatched to a table by means of an ingeniously constructed cable way. The entertainment was voted an unqualified success, the cook and assistants, who were hoisted aloft and lowered in chains, covering themselves with culinary glory.

In the tower of Erfurt cathedral hangs a huge bell ten feet high and thirty feet in circumference, weighing thirteen tons. Within this, in July, 1713, dined ten of the town's most opulent burghers on dishes cooked in a kitchen temporarily erected on the beam that supported the ponderous mass of this fabulous metal. To celebrate this repast medals were struck, having on the obverse the portraits of the guests and on the reverse the representation of the curious scene.

### Everybody Listens.

In a little hamlet a few miles from Cleveland the telephone hasn't worn out its novelty and the subscribers get all they can out of it.

It is said that when the bell sounds along a certain party line the feminine head of each household in the circuit immediately ceases whatever she may be doing and comfortably seating herself at the phone, takes down the receiver and prepares to enjoy the conversation to its full extent. A visitor to whom this co-operative scheme was new was somewhat disconcerted the other day while at the phone by a shrill voice that suddenly interrupted her in these words:

"When you git through tellin' Mary Jane 'bout that Simpson affair I'd like to hev a word with her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Needn't Pray Below Bangor.

We all take things for granted. This was the case at a prayer meeting in Maine when the pastor remarked that if any had relatives in distant lands prayer would be offered in their behalf. Thereupon a man arose and said: "I would like you to pray for my brother. He went away two weeks ago, and I haven't heard from him since. I don't know just where he is, but you needn't pray below Bangor."